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Vol. 59

December 1, 1934

No. 21

Planning In Action

Arnold Miles

Scope And Objectives In Planning

Carl H. Milam

Some Lessons From The Rosenwald Demonstration

Edward A. Wight

The Library And Its Relation To Government In The South

C. B. Joeckel

American Literary Periodicals And Their Use In Libraries

Frederick W. Faxon

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BIBLIOGRAPHERS' GLOSSARY OF FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES

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Compiled from Twenty Languages

By

BARBARA COWLES

Since the World War many previously obscure foreign countries have achieved an important place in the international exchange of knowledge. As a consequence, bibliographers are finding themselves increasingly called upon to work with the literature of these countries, frequently without adequate language preparation and almost entirely without adequate tools.

The existing aids to bibliographical and booktrade terms cover thoroughly the more usual languages, but in each case presuppose acquaintance with the languages themselves or take their toll of patience and time in search through indexes or several alphabets of terms.

The present work has been compiled in an endeavor to combine in one alphabet a list of such foreign words and phrases as would aid a bibliographer in working in any of the twenty languages it covers.

The basis of the work is a finding-list of about 500 terms. In addition to the familiar bibliographical and booktrade terms, there have been included the definite and indefinite articles, the conjunction *and*, the commoner prepositions, the cardinal and ordinal numbers to 20 and thence by tens to 100 and including 1000, the ordinary colors, the four points of the compass, the days of the week, the months, the seasons, the typical names of official and learned bodies (as *academy, bureau, office, society, university*, etc.) and certain adjectives customarily used to qualify these, the names of the principal countries and their adjective forms, and the names of the major branches of learning. These do not appear in all languages however, since for the sake of brevity easily recognizable cognates have been omitted.

This work is not a scholarly dictionary. It is intended for quick and ready reference, and for this reason parts of speech and inflections have not been indicated. Diacritical marks have been included, but are disregarded in the alphabetization as persons unacquainted with their meanings would otherwise be hindered in use of the book.

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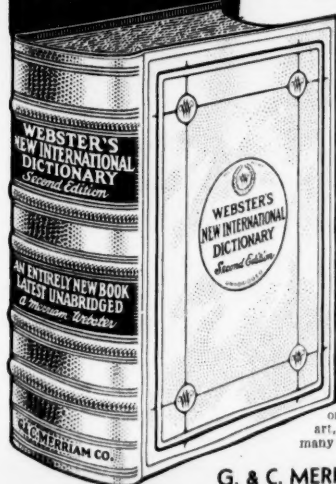
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL



American Literary Periodicals And Their Use In Libraries

By FREDERICK W. FAXON

Proprietor, F. W. Faxon Co., Boston, Massachusetts

IN COLONIAL AMERICA, in the early part of the eighteenth century, our periodicals were largely of the weekly newspaper type—news with a filling in of literary matter, culled largely from English books and magazines. The very wide popularity in England of the *Spectator* and *Tatler* had caused American publishers to imitate Addison and Steele. In those days we find Boston and Philadelphia the centers of publishing, with such weeklies as *Boston News Letter* (1704); *American Weekly Mercury* (1719); *New England Courant* (1721); *Boston Gazette* (1719), by James Franklin, elder brother of Benjamin. One of the interesting Philadelphia papers was *The Universal Instructor in all the Arts and Sciences*, and *Pennsylvania Gazette* (1728). This was published by Keimer, but it was bought by Benjamin Franklin in 1729, and the name shortened to *Pennsylvania Gazette*. Franklin sold it in 1765, and it was not until 1821 that it changed its name to *Saturday Evening Post*. Yet each present issue of that popular weekly carries the legend "Founded A.D. 1728 by Benjamin Franklin".

The Weekly Rehearsal (1731), usually a two-page sheet, was published in Boston up to 1735. The writer has copies of this interesting old paper in his private collection, as well as numbers of *The Massachusetts Gazette* and *Boston News Letter* (No. 3195 was May 16, 1765).

All these papers in their later years were really newspapers, literary essays being gradually withdrawn.

The success of the London *Gentleman's Magazine* (1731), the first octavo periodical in the form with which we are now so familiar, began to have its effect

on our periodicals in 1741 when two were started—*The General Magazine*, by Benjamin Franklin, and *The American, or A Monthly View*, by Andrew Bradford. Both died before the end of that year. Next, in October, 1757, William Bradford started *The American Magazine and Monthly Chronicle* (Philadelphia), the best of the pre-Revolutionary literary periodicals. This was followed, 1758-1760, by *New American Magazine*.

In Boston *The Royal American Magazine*, 1774-1775, was stopped by the Revolution, after which, a new nation now forming, magazines started up rapidly. Some of the post-Revolution issues were: *Pennsylvania Magazine and American Monthly Museum* (1775); *United States Magazine* (1779); *Gentlemen and Ladies' Town and Country Magazine* started in 1784 in Boston, the first to cater to the ladies. Its subtitle reads "Literature, Politicks, Arts, Manners, and Amusements, with various other matter".

The Boston Magazine (1783), by Jeremy Belknap, was modelled on Smollett's *British Magazine*, and made up largely of material in the magazines of England. Mathew Carey began *The Columbian Magazine* in Philadelphia in 1786, the name changing in 1790 to *Universal Asylum and Columbian Magazine*. This lasted until 1792, but Carey had withdrawn after the first year and started his famous *American Museum* in 1787, the first of our native magazines to draw its entire contents from American sources. This ran until 1792 also. It is interesting to note that the late eighteenth century periodicals were, most of them, owned or edited by Benjamin Franklin, Noah Webster, Joseph Dennie, or Mathew Carey.

Starting the new century, Dennie's *Portfolio* had a great success lasting until 1827. Many religious periodicals started, and became repositories of the best literary articles. We may mention a few: *Christian Examiner*, 1824-1869, preceded by *Christian Disciple*, 1813-1823; *Christian Spectator*, 1819-1828, followed by *Quarterly Christian Spectator*, 1829-1838; *American Biblical Repository*, 1831-1850. This was consolidated with *Bibliotheca Sacra*, which began in 1844, and is still running. Then there was the *Biblical Repertory* (1825) which, under varying titles, became *Princeton Review*, and lasted to 1888. *The Methodist Magazine*, of 1818, was followed by *The Methodist Quarterly*, and lasted until recent years. But the general literary review was gaining ground in America—influenced by the success of the overseas *Edinburgh* (1802-), and *Quarterly Review* (1809-). A group of Massachusetts men established the *Monthly Anthology* (1803-1811), which was succeeded by the *General Repository* (1812-1813). President Kirkland of Harvard College, and E. T. Channing planned to start a review in 1814, to be called *New England Magazine and Review*, with Phillips as editor, but William Tudor was also intending to start a periodical, so they retired in his favor and *The North American Review* appeared in 1815. Tudor was the first editor, then Jared Sparks, then Channing, followed by Edward Everett, and Sparks again. Many were the struggles to keep alive this review that was to become our most famous and long-lived magazine.

The British reviews excelled ours in the early nineteenth century, and an American reprint was published, not only of the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly*, but of *North British Review*, *British Quarterly Review*, *Foreign Quarterly Review*, *Westminster Review*, *Blackwood's Magazine*, and later of the *Nineteenth Century* and *Fortnightly Review*. In 1822 *The Museum of Foreign Literature*, made up of selections from British journals, was born. It was succeeded in 1843 by *Eclectic Museum*, which after one year was stopped by a feud of the two proprietors, and two magazines resulted in 1844, *Littell's Living Age*, weekly, and *Agnew's Eclectic Magazine*, monthly, both of which had long and successful careers, *Living Age* being still with us, though now a monthly. In 1833 *The Knickerbocker* started in New York, followed by *The Galaxy*, 1866-1878, while in the South we find *The Southern Literary Messenger* (1834-1864), perhaps the most famous of all the Southern periodicals, now extremely scarce owing to the small edition and the demand from our libraries in later post-bellum days.

We must not forget *Godey's Lady's Book*, which from 1830 became famous more for its colored fashion plates than its literary contents. It ran until 1898. After the middle of the nineteenth century were founded those American quality magazines which have had a marked influence on this country and an entirely beneficial one. Through these such men as Lowell, Longfellow, Howells, Mark Twain, and Holmes, were read, and in these magazines was the first publication of the great Victorian novels of Thackeray, George Eliot, Hardy, Kipling, and others. First came *Harper's Monthly*, in 1850, an eclectic

magazine made up of British material; even the famous cover with the little boys scattering flowers and blowing bubbles was taken, with slight changes, from George Cruikshank's cover on *Bentley's Miscellany*, London. *Harper's* soon became all American, and with H. M. Alden as editor for fifty years, was very successful, and has still a powerful influence. *The Atlantic Monthly* was born in 1857, edited in those early years by Lowell, James T. Fields, Howells, Aldrich. It always had that brownish cover, and never carried any illustrations, except, at first, the head of Governor Winthrop on the cover, later, in Civil War times, an American flag. *The Massachusetts Quarterly Review*, 1847-1850, and perhaps Emerson's *Dial*, 1840-1844, must have led to the founding of our *Atlantic Monthly*. *Hours at Home* (1865) became *Scribner's Monthly* (1870), edited by J. G. Holland, and in 1881 was purchased by The Century Company and its name changed to *The Century*, edited successfully for many years by Richard Watson Gilder. Scribners agreed when selling out to Century, not to issue a similar periodical for five years, and just on the expiration of that time, *Scribner's Magazine*, in its yellow cover, was launched, and is still with us, though *The Century* gradually faded away and died.

We must not overlook, in this discussion of literary magazines, that famous juvenile *St. Nicholas*, which was edited by Mary Mapes Dodge for many years, and surely was the means of inculcating a love of good reading in many a youthful mind.

During the first half of the nineteenth century our libraries, both public and college, had been accumulating bound files of all these early religious periodicals, the British reviews, and others. They stood gathering dust on the shelves—remember that half-sheep binding, unlettered, covered with a brown paper jacket, lettered in ink by the librarian? William F. Poole, a student at Yale College, assisting in the library in his spare time, knew of the hidden riches in those uninteresting rows of bound volumes, and made a manuscript index to the subjects of the articles for the use of the students. In 1848 he printed his index (a 154-page octavo pamphlet), and in 1853 issued a second edition—521 pages, double-column, in cloth, about the size of an ordinary novel. It indexed by subject seventy-three magazines, of which seventeen were British. Thus Dr. Poole had shown the way to a mine of information on all subjects, by foremost writers—articles, short, condensed, ideally suited to the needs of the student, the lecturer, the specialist. The American Library Association discussed the continuation and enlargement of this index at its first meeting in 1876, Dr. Poole having stated that a new edition without cooperation would be impossible, as periodical literature had so increased. Finally, in 1882, appeared the third edition, a bulky volume of 1442 pages double-column, indexing, by subject only, 6205 volumes of 239 magazines. Mr. William I. Fletcher was associate editor with Dr. Poole, and later continued the work in a series of five 5-year Supplements, 1882-1906. Fifty librarians cooperated, and the American Library Association, and the Library Association of Great Britain gave the project their sanction and moral support. Dr. Poole

never received one cent compensation for all his work, but says in the Preface that he has been well paid.

This publication focused the attention of librarians on the reference use of periodical literature, and from 1882 to 1910 the process of filling up sets indexed in "Poole" went on in our libraries, great and small. "Poole" became the most used reference book. Yet with all the effort, and search for missing volumes, no library in the world has quite completed the sets that were indexed in the third edition of Poole's "Index to Periodical Literature".

In 1901 Mr. H. W. Wilson started a little "cumulative" index to periodicals, "The Readers' Guide", covering a few periodicals (20), and intended for use in small libraries.

Mr. William H. Brett, Cleveland Public Library, had started a Cumulative Index to Periodicals in 1896, which had issued annual volumes to 1889, and then, for financial reasons, the cumulation ceased, and the Index was merged with the Wilson venture in 1903. Mr. Wilson then indexed back to the beginning of 1900, and published the first 5-year cumulation of The Readers' Guide, covering through 1904. This has been continued by 5-, 4-, or 3-year supplements ever since.

The success of the periodicals of the *Harper, Atlantic, Century* type brought forth a crop of more popular, cheaper magazines of which *The Cosmopolitan*, started by J. B. Walker in 1886, and *Munsey's Magazine* (1891) (which became the first 10¢ magazine) are the best, followed by *McClure's Magazine* in 1893, and *The American Magazine* in 1905, though this was the direct descendant of *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* of 1876, which strangely enough was never accorded a place in Poole's Index.

During the past twenty years there has grown up a vast horde of cheap pulp-paper fiction magazines, sold by the million on news-stands and in drug stores, but not subscribed to by any library. Our older readers will remember when practically all magazines displayed for sale were those indexed in "Poole" and subscribed to by libraries. Now our reading public must choose between the news-stand offerings and the library's magazines.

Do not overlook the existence nowadays of a vast number of class periodicals, both trade and academic, covering every division of knowledge.

Ayer's *Directory* of 1898 lists, omitting dailies and weeklies which are largely newspapers, 3,000 magazines. In 1934 the list shows 4,899 (again omitting dailies and weeklies) of which 2,027 are classed as trade and business periodicals. There are also 691 trade papers published daily or weekly, and 1,283 dailies and weeklies called "General". Agriculture, education, medicine, law, art, drama, political and social science, are each represented by many serials, while each branch of every trade has its organ. Is it strange, therefore, that there has sprung up a large number of periodical indexes to cover and make available the flood of material written for magazines by our experts, information more up-to-date than any to be found in books?

The *Readers' Guide* is in its thirty-fourth year, the *Magazine Subject-Index*, twenty-eighth year, *Index*

to *Legal Periodicals*, twenty-seventh year, *Dramatic Index*, twenty-sixth year, *Industrial Arts Index*, and *International Index* (formerly Supplement to Readers' Guide) both in their twenty-second year, *Agricultural Index*, nineteenth year, *Public Affairs Information Service*, eighteenth year, *Education Index*, fifth year, *Art Index*, fifth year. There are also an *Engineering Index*, a *Book Review Digest*, a *Canadian Periodical Index*, and (now suspended) a *Catholic Periodical Index*, and the *Index Medicus*.

Over 1,500 periodicals are included in these general indexes. No one library can hope to cover such a field, each must select magazines best suited to its needs, and must cooperate with nearby libraries in its purchases, except for the few most popular serials.

The old practice of trying to complete the sets in Poole's Index has died out, and now the smaller libraries are disposing of the older bound sets to make room for newer books, and are sending persons in search of reference material to the large centers.

To find out what effect the present depression has had on library practices with magazines, we sent a questionnaire to forty representative smaller libraries. We find that a library of from 10 to 40 thousand books takes thirty to seventy-five magazines; from 40 to 80 thousand books, fifty to 150 magazines; from 80 to 100 thousand books, 175 to 250 subscriptions are placed. Since 1930 every library we questioned has cut its subscription list, but the cut has been small and confined largely to duplicate subscriptions, and those not much in demand by readers. It is realized that it will be easier in future to buy needed books of this period, than to find back numbers of magazines. This is undoubtedly true of all trade periodicals, and the more scientific magazines. The very popular ones will not be hard to find second-hand. Our questionnaire indicates that 50 per cent of the libraries interrogated expect to replace at least a part of the titles cut off, and already 10 per cent have this year put back some of those cancelled previously—a sure indication of better times for libraries. Yet although lists are cut the practice seems general still of circulating current unbound magazines. Twenty-six libraries answered this question in the affirmative, and two others circulate only duplicates. Six will not loan any current magazines. Answering the query "Do you circulate any unbound current numbers?" one library replied "Only the *Atlantic Monthly*." We leave the reader of this article to draw his own conclusions.

Regarding binding, the questionnaire shows conclusively that in future any large reference use of periodicals must be carried on only through the collections of metropolitan libraries, or in the universities. Less binding is being done in smaller libraries, and unbound back files are not kept available more than from three to five years, because their use has narrowed down to very recent issues.

We live a different life now from that of our parents when they were our age. The writing of literary essays gives place to political and economic discussions of present-day affairs—and they are complex and varied enough to keep all our students, debaters, and teachers fully occupied. The use of current periodicals will increase.

The Library And Its Relation To Government In The South¹

By C. B. JOECKEL

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ONLY IN comparatively recent years have the almost separate worlds of government and of the library really discovered each other. While the library has never been able to ignore government entirely, it would have been almost glad to do so if possible, and it has very slowly become "government-conscious." As for government, it is actually only within a year or two that it has quite suddenly become "library-conscious." I believe I am correct in saying that for the first time, in 1934, a textbook on municipal government has devoted a whole chapter to library affairs.

For good or ill, then, these two worlds, government and the library, have been disclosed to each other—as yet but dimly, but at least recognizably. Each is surveying the other with decided interest, and each is making its estimate of the other. It is of the utmost importance that this mutual judgment be made as fairly and as honestly and as rapidly as possible.

From the viewpoint of the library it should be admitted at the outset that the manner in which it is related to government is indeed a matter of vital concern to present and future library service. It is not too much to say that the well-being of the library in years to come will depend in very large part upon its governmental status and relationships. Let it therefore be set down to the credit of the southern librarians that they are according this question a position of real importance in their consideration of "new library patterns" in the South.

One additional introductory remark seems necessary. In an address of this sort, it is difficult to supply details; time does not permit the development of completely logical reasons nor of exhaustive statistical proof of the statements made. For some of the things which I shall say this morning, I am confident that there is sufficient supporting evidence; in other cases, final proof of the suggestions advanced is as yet lacking. Realizing all this, I shall attempt to give you an impressionistic view of the relation of public libraries to the structure of government with special reference to conditions in the South, centering what I have to say about five simple and almost axiomatic ideas. In spite of the simplicity and obviousness of the five points, and in spite of my necessarily incomplete exposition of them, they seem to me of fundamental importance. For each of the five I shall attempt to suggest a keynote word or phrase.

After the foregoing introduction, you may not be

surprised when I propose *opportunity* as the first key word for consideration. It would be easy to cite somewhat distressing figures as to the backwardness of library development in the South in almost every subdivision of the library field. One of your own southern library leaders (I think I may still so designate him), Dr. Wilson, dramatically developed this fact a few years ago by contrasting the book holdings of the city of Salem, Massachusetts, with the combined stocks of several public libraries in the state of North Carolina, with results favorable to the former. Since that comparison was made, the balance may have shifted somewhat, but the picture as a whole throughout the South has not greatly changed.

However, much as the inadequacy of library development in the South is to be regretted, it appears in many respects reasonable to view the fact as an advantage rather than a disadvantage. This is particularly true when it is considered with reference to the governmental relationships of the public library. Here in the South you stand at what we hope is merely the threshold of library development. This means that you are not as yet positively committed to any particular type of governmental organization for your system of public libraries. In this respect your situation is quite unlike that of many states in other parts of the country, which are very definitely tied by law, by tradition, by entrenched interests of all sorts, to systems of a particular type. Massachusetts, with a library in every town, adheres strongly to the individualistic philosophy of library advance. Illinois, likewise, in its long library history has emphasized individual municipal and township libraries; California is the stronghold of county libraries of a special type; Ohio has tied most of its libraries to the school district, and so on. Once firmly founded, governmental forms of this sort are not easily altered.

I do not mean to say that the South is wholly free from strongly developed traditions in the organization of its libraries; of one or two of these traditions I shall have occasion to speak a little later. But fortunately the simple fact that there is still so much virgin soil for the future growth of libraries means that librarians, library trustees, and all students of government are still free to survey the governmental scene as it affects libraries without serious commitments. The opportunity is yet present to develop new plans and new governmental forms which are best suited to southern needs and conditions. In territory largely without libraries it is far easier to initiate new methods than it is in territory already firmly attached to well-established types and to their accompanying traditions. It should be possible in the South to plan

¹ Paper presented before Second General Session, A.L.A. Regional Conference, Memphis, Tenn.

systematically for the organization of libraries on sound sociological, geographical, and governmental principles.

It does not, therefore, seem to the present observer at all far-fetched to say that some of us in the North look to the South for the possible development of new principles and new forms in library organization which may perhaps usher in a really new era in American library history. If my observation of the southern library picture is at all correct, there seems to be no present American library governmental type which wholly meets your needs and your particular economic, social, and political conditions. My earnest suggestion is that you be not content to copy blindly what other portions of the country have already done. Analyze your own conditions carefully, develop your own methods, seek your own models, create your own future. Above all, begin now to make your plans. Opportunity for a great library advance may or may not be at the door; but you must not fail to be forehanded in making decisions as to the future directions in which the library is to move in its relation to government.

The second key word to be submitted is perhaps equally simple: The public library is or should be a *part of government*. By and large, the country over, the American public library has indeed become a cog in the governmental machine, subject in greater or less degree to the general control of one or another of the units of local government. Its status is usually definitely governmental. In the South, however, this generalization is subject to very serious and extensive reservations. Approximately 40 per cent of the public libraries in southern cities of over 30,000 population are *not* in any strict sense a part of government. They are instead private corporations or associations whose governing boards are wholly or largely beyond the direct control of municipalities which they serve and from which in many cases they derive the bulk of their support. Among the smaller cities and towns the proportion of libraries of this private corporate type is also considerable.

It is easy to understand how this situation came about. Many of the libraries of the South are as yet in a preliminary stage of evolution, a stage through which libraries in certain parts of the nation have largely passed. It is perhaps equally evident that the retention of library organizations of this type may be perpetuated because of a perfectly natural desire to use them as defense mechanisms against the dreaded dangers of political interference in library management. Moreover, in many of these libraries, the present type of organization at one time or another was a matter of real importance in the history of the institution.

The situation of this group of libraries today may perhaps be best described by the use of an old figure. In practically all of them the hand of the past has been stretched out over the present and still controls the form and method of library government. In not a few cases, that hand is almost literally a dead hand, because the conditions which once made it live and significant have now been largely altered. I shall not venture to particularize in this connection, but I am

certain that every one here present will be able to supply the necessary typical examples. In a comparatively small number of instances, on the contrary, the hand of the past represents so vital and important a connection with the present—usually a financial connection, I may add—that the present form of governmental organization may deserve to survive. But in many other instances the framework on which the library government rests has but little meaning and little reality in the world of today.

It is quite apparent that the continued existence of an outmoded form of library organization of this sort is, in many places, seriously retarding the development of adequate public library service under the control of municipalities or other units of government. This is particularly true of the numerous subscription libraries still to be found in many of the smaller towns in certain southern states.

These private institutions cannot forever remain aloof from the structure of government. Those which do retain their separate and independent status must realize that their responsibilities in so doing are great. Many libraries in this group would, beyond question, be well-advised boldly to abandon the doubtful advantages of their present independent legal position for a more logical and, shall I say, more honest connection with the people whom they serve and who to a large extent support them. Perhaps such a connection might not prove as dangerous and unfortunate as now appears.

In the preceding section of these observations, the library was declared to be a part of government, but the natural further inquiry, *what government*, was purposely not pursued. At this point a basic question of the greatest significance in determining the future status of the public library arises: Is library service a matter of state or of local concern? The manner in which this question is answered is, I venture to observe, of the utmost importance in the further development of public libraries, particularly in the South. In my opinion, the most satisfactory answer is that the public library should be considered as a concern or interest of the state both as a matter of legal theory and also in certain aspects of administration and finance. I therefore suggest as a third key word, the phrase, *the library a state concern*.

The vital point here is that the states should recognize that library service is a function in which they are definitely interested and which they may control through appropriate legislation. There should be established the fundamental principle that library service is of such general public importance that it must be lifted to the level of a state interest in the structure of government. In other words, the state should determine the form of library organization and the proper standards of service and personnel which must be maintained.

Long since, the position of the system of public education has been determined with respect to this fundamental principle, and it is now almost universally admitted that the schools are, in point of law, a state and not a local concern. In the case of public libraries, however, very little progress has been made in answering this important question. The time has

come when, if the library is to continue its advance in the South, its governmental position must be made more nearly comparable to that of the public schools.

With respect to the application of this general doctrine to the South, there is a great difference between present practice and future possibilities. On the whole the legal pattern of library government in the group of southern states presents a picture of great variation. *This is due in part to the fact that the library laws of several of the states are wholly or partially lacking in detailed provisions regarding library organization and management and in part to the existence of a considerable amount of special legislation affecting individual libraries.*

On the other hand, in most of the southern states, there appear to be no serious obstacles in the way of the adoption of broad schemes of library legislation, adequate to provide the basis for a comprehensive system of public libraries in which the principle of states interest or concern is clearly established. In two southern states where municipal home rule has been adopted by constitutional provisions, there may be some legal question as to the general adoption of such a program as that here suggested. In the other states, however, there seems little doubt as to the power of the state legislatures to enact adequate legislation.

The foregoing statement, I fear, may be too greatly condensed to be wholly clear. Having said this much, let me hasten to make one important disclaimer. There is no intent to suggest here a library system directly managed from the capital of each state—a sort of library Roman empire, with the local units administered by library proconsuls appointed by a library emperor at the capital. Such a plan is, of course, entirely conceivable, and some of your southern states may be bold enough to try it. But the more normal, and perhaps the preferable, plan would be to allow local autonomy in the actual management of library units, even though the form and type of library organization may be determined by state legislation. A system of this sort seems closer to American traditions and is, it may be pointed out, comparable to the present system of control and management of school affairs.

So much for legal theory. Despite its great importance, it becomes really interesting only in its results and in its implications. The most alluring of these corollaries to acceptance of the principle of state concern in library organization is the possibility of state subsidy for library service. This in turn implies a certain amount of equalization of library service throughout the state, something which has almost literally never been attempted in this country. The day must be hastened when the library opportunities of individual citizens are not determined by the wealth of the communities in which they chance to live, but rather by their actual need for books. Opportunities for the establishment of this new principle of need as the basis of library service are of special importance in the South. And to the notion of state participation in the financing of libraries, I know that many of you, with the example of the TVA before you, will add the further possibility of federal aid.

In connection with the determination of these basic questions regarding the position of the library in law, one practical suggestion may be made. The possibility of uniform library legislation for at least a part of the southern states seems worthy of most careful consideration. As already suggested, the place which the library occupies, or may occupy, in the structure of government is essentially similar throughout the South, save perhaps in the two home rule states. It should, therefore, be possible for several states to adopt more or less identical library laws, perhaps with necessary minor adaptations to meet special conditions in particular states. The value of united effort in a legislative program looking toward the adoption of uniform library laws suited to the needs and special conditions of the southern states can scarcely be overestimated.

At this stage in our discussion, the question of the size and nature of the unit of library service and administration is seen to be of the greatest importance. I suggest, therefore, as a fourth key phrase for your consideration—*larger library units*. And here I am sorely tempted to abandon my rôle as a mere observer for that of an evangelist in order to give you the phrase I have just mentioned—larger library units—as a text for a new library gospel to be preached throughout the South.

While a journey through the South is most enlightening in connection with this question of the library unit because it furnishes many concrete pictures of the library scene, I venture to suggest that the most fruitful field for observation on this subject is to be found in the dry-as-dust statistics of the 1930 census. Every figure regarding a southern state there set forth helps to tell the story of the need for a new deal and a new era in the development of library organization and library service. Typically the South is a region in which the counties are small in area, small in population, small in wealth. An average county in Virginia is but one-eighth the size of an average county in California, and the counties in several other southern states are but slightly larger. Compressed into neat geometrical figures, counties in these states may be pictured as circles with radii of but ten or eleven miles. In time, which is now the only true measure of distance, an area of this size is small indeed.

If we consider cities, instead of counties, the results are equally significant. The South has relatively few larger cities; from the census point of view its population is largely rural. In the North for example, we think of Wisconsin as an agricultural state. Yet if we compare Wisconsin with Georgia—these states being exactly equal in population—we find that Wisconsin has three times as many cities of over 25,000 population as has Georgia and twice as many places of over 10,000 people. And further, it must be remembered that all population figures in the South are subject to heavy discounting because library service to Negroes is as yet only in its beginning.

To the present observer, contemplation of the facts just cited, plus a potential multitude of similar facts which might be added almost at will, should result in seriously undermining the faith of librarians in an

idol before which they have long bowed in unquestioning obeisance—the county library. In many parts of the South, the struggle to carry the county library type of organization forward into every small county is doubtless courageous but at best appears to be little better than a forlorn hope. If to contemplation of this question is added even a small measure of imagination, the conclusion that in most of the southern states a unit of library service and administration larger than the county is required seems inevitable and inescapable.

All this is said with full realization of the importance of the county as a governmental unit in the South. It is also said with equally full realization of the serious difficulties in the way of effecting a proper and workable legal organization for a regional library serving an area larger than the county. Yet, if the principle of state concern which we have already considered is accepted, and if there is a reasonably cooperative and unselfish attitude on the part of local units, achievement of this result is by no means impossible. Constant repetition for a third of a century of the words "county library" has dulled the sensibilities of librarians to other possible forms of library organization. If I am able to do anything today to make you question, even for a moment, the validity of the county library as a universal solution of the great problem of library extension, I shall be more than satisfied.

The case for the larger library unit (which cannot be developed at length here) rests largely upon a proper conception of what is meant by adequate and efficient library service of a modern type. In other words, in each state or each region of the country, there must be found a new definition of the term public library. The time has passed when any collection of a few score, or a few hundred, or perhaps even a few thousand books, no matter how weak and how inadequately managed, may be called a public library. A collection of this size may perhaps be a part of, or a unit in, a library system, but alone and by itself it is not, and never can be, a real library. Complete library service requires central reference and periodical collections, a central reservoir of circulating books, and a carefully organized system of service to local communities through branches, stations, and book-mobiles. To man this organization there should be a staff of competent library technicians and service specialists, with the best available selection of general assistants. Then, and only then, will the people be properly served by public libraries.

From the viewpoint of government, the case against the larger unit, on the other hand, rests largely upon a certain innate and intuitive desire for local independence in the management of libraries, as well as other local institutions. This desire for autonomy is shared both by the communities and often (when there is a library) by library trustees and librarians. Such a point of view is strongly supported by the American tradition of local self-government, by a perfectly natural suspicion of control and management of local services by possibly bureaucratic outside authorities, and frankly, by a considerable amount of

selfish interest in the personal and political advantages of local administration.

Here again, it seems inevitable that a library tradition of some importance must fall, and very likely I shall be judged cruel and heartless for suggesting the possibility. With highly commendable missionary zeal, but with much less commendable judgment, we librarians have fostered the creation of multitudes of small independent public libraries. Our library writings are full of references to "tiny" libraries, and to "little" libraries, and their needs, to which we have become quite as sentimentally attached as we once were to the "little red school house." But just as the one-room country school is passing, so must the small library as an independent governmental unit. Administratively and governmentally, the schools are rapidly shifting to the county unit, and the public library, because of its essentially different administrative problems, must be prepared to shift to an even larger unit.

To carry the discussion beyond this point may perhaps bring us into the field of visions and of prophecy, rather than into that of accurate observation of present conditions. But if the points which have been brought out thus far are correct, or even partially correct, the advance of the public library to regional status is logical and perhaps inevitable. As a matter of library service pure and simple, the idea of a single library system serving a large area presents relatively few serious difficulties. To be entirely concrete, there is no reason why the city in which this meeting is held should not be the headquarters of a single unified tri-state library system serving all of southwestern Tennessee, northwestern Mississippi, and northeastern Arkansas. In most human relationships, Memphis already is the center for this region. Potentially every person in this area is a user of such a library system, just as he now is a definite part of its economic and social life. The basic book stock, library equipment, technical tools, and to a large extent the qualified personnel for administration and direction, are here today. Actually to organize and operate a library system of this sort should be one of the most fascinating library projects imaginable.

It is unnecessary for me to weary you with a recital of other similar regional opportunities existing throughout the South, for this audience knows them far better than I. Usually, such regions correspond to those natural economic and social units which we now commonly call "trade areas." All told, in the Southern states, there are some two hundred principal areas of this sort, each including, on the average, about 4,000 square miles and seven counties. It is to natural regions of this kind that the South, I venture to suggest, should look for its library units.

From the point of view of governmental organization, the larger library unit admittedly presents serious difficulties. Chief among these is the creation of a new administrative area which does not at the present time exist. Failing that, the regional library must be built up by a system of contracts between governmental units, which, while workable, has certain rather definite disadvantages. There is also the

complicated question of tax support and of the equitable distribution of costs and service.

In spite of these difficulties, if libraries are to continue their advance into new territory, the next great step forward will be the discovery of a satisfactory working unit of library government suited to the considerations already suggested. This whole question of the unit of government is of prime importance in many departments of public administration today. Students of government, it should be added, are frankly interested in the possibility of library experimentation in this direction, believing that it may serve as a significant example in other fields as well. Detailed discussion of the library possibilities in this connection is impracticable in the scope of a paper of this sort, and many alternative schemes will need to be considered before a final solution is found. But it may be suggested that the main features of any such plan are likely to provide for the following items: (1) an accurate and comprehensive survey of the regions to be served, made under the authority of a state commission; (2) a central administrative authority for each regional library composed of members chosen by the governmental units included in the area; (3) financial support for the library provided in part by local units and in part by state subsidies; and (4) permission for each local unit in the region to raise additional amounts for local service in its own area. A system of this sort should avoid the dangers of central bureaucratic control on the one hand and of too great dispersion of book and human resources through a multitude of separate and disunited local libraries on the other.

If the point by point structure which has been built up thus far in the course of these observations has been properly constructed, the fifth and final key word—and the capstone of the whole—must almost necessarily be *unity*. It is perhaps carrying coals to Newcastle to speak of unity at a joint meeting of the Southeastern and Southwestern Library Associations, in which sixteen southern states are participating. Your presence here is possibly a sufficient demonstration of an essential unity of purpose.

But the fact remains that the average librarian—and this observation does not apply to southern librarians alone—is strongly an individualist in his viewpoint and in his philosophy. He is primarily interested in, and necessarily almost wholly absorbed in, the pressing daily routines and problems of his own library. Rarely does he find time or strength to raise his head for a larger view. Not often, therefore, is he permitted to see behind the small numbers of his own books and readers the thousands and millions of books as yet unpurchased and the millions of readers as yet unserved in a great region such as the South. It is to the consideration of this general subject that a few concluding remarks must be addressed.

It is not difficult to enunciate the general principle lying beyond this idea of library unity. It is relatively easy to say that the book resources of the southern states must be integrated and correlated in a systematic manner, that unnecessary competition between libraries must be eliminated, and that books must be

made easily available to all the people of the South. In the last analysis, the least common denominator of library service is the book and the use which may be made of it—not the type of library which is giving the service nor the governmental unit to which the library is attached.

What has been said thus far has been almost wholly concerned with what we commonly call public libraries. But it must not be forgotten that many of the libraries of other types are also very definitely a part of the structure of government. The state libraries and the state library commissions are, of course, included in the state government. So also, in a broad sense, are the libraries of the state universities, of the state teachers' colleges, and of all the state educational institutions. School libraries are legally a part of the functions of the school districts, and the general public libraries are attached to the governments of counties, cities, or other local units.

Merely because these different types of libraries are parts of different portions of the body politic is not a sufficient reason for the isolation of each type from every other in a series of watertight compartments. In an economy of abundance, duplication and even competition between libraries of different types or between libraries of the same type may perhaps be tolerated, but in a region where books are as few as they now are in the South, some reasonable means of regimentation must be found.

For the complex system of library service in a particular state there is no common library overlord with absolute authority over all libraries, and such a development may be unlikely in our American system. But it should be possible to charge the state library commission, or whatever library is providing extension service for the state, with definite responsibility for correlating library service and for developing co-operative projects of all sorts. In the final analysis, planning cannot be left entirely to unofficial committees, although these are of much importance at the present time.

This whole question of cooperation between libraries of different types is full of fascinating possibilities, but time permits the mention of only one. It may be suggested that university and college libraries, particularly those which are state institutions, should be drawn into much closer relationship with the general system of state-wide library service. Present boundaries between their functions and those of other libraries often seem unnecessarily and artificially rigid. There are already excellent examples in the South of the performance of library extension service by state university libraries, and in one state the interesting and valuable suggestion has been made that the functions of the state library be transferred to the state university library. Indeed, it may be seriously questioned whether there is actually a need in every southern state for a separate and highly developed state library, when most of the functions of such an institution might perhaps be assigned to some other library already supported by the state.

If I interpret correctly the trends of the present day, the library forces of the nation are very rapidly

dividing themselves into two major groups, which it seems fair to designate as individualists and collectivists, or if you prefer, in the current idiom of our press, conservatives and radicals. As a basic theory of government organization for libraries, rugged individualism has worked reasonably well in some parts of the country—at least up to a certain point. But in another and probably larger portion of our national area, the success of purely local efforts in the development of library service seems subject to rather definite and positive limitations. In this latter group, the southern states must almost certainly be included.

A bird's-eye view of the libraries of the South in 1934 shows a highly uneven and varied distribution of book resources. In many respects, such forward move-

ment as may be observed is one of individual libraries, or of certain types of libraries, with little evidence of a broad and united library front centered on a common objective. As a concluding observation, let me suggest that the hope of adequate library service in the southern states, of whatever sort, must be based on a philosophy of collectivism and unity. Whatever your political, social, or economic beliefs may be, I trust that as librarians you will not hesitate to allow yourselves to be classified as radicals. Certainly here in the South is a great region which may well take counsel of its hopes instead of its fears, realizing that there is much to be gained in a bold program of library consolidation and cooperation, rather than something to be lost.

Scope And Objectives In Planning¹

By CARL H. MILAM

Secretary, American Library Association

WHEN THE EXECUTIVE BOARD, last January a year ago, decided to go into the business of National Planning, it did so, I think, partly to get on the band wagon. Everybody was planning, so why shouldn't libraries plan. I think it did so, also, because it realized that changes were taking place. There were trends toward national responsibility and state responsibility, different from those which had been prevailing in the past. They realized that some of the things, which are now local responsibilities, might come to be State responsibilities, etc. They also felt, or were conscious, that in certain States proposals were being made, sometimes by librarians, but usually by students of public demonstrations, and sometimes by legislative committees. And, often librarians found themselves objecting violently to the proposals that were made, but had no counter proposals of their own, except to maintain the status quo.

We seem, most of us, never to be quite ready with a constructive proposal for reorganization of the library service within the State; and, it seemed to the Executive Board that the State should be encouraged and urged to prepare a program of action which would assure, insofar as possible, that the changes made in the set-up of libraries should be made in accordance with the best judgment of the experienced people, and of the students of the problems which were involved. So the Board set out upon its program of National Planning and now many of the states have planning committees and some of the states are producing plans.

What should a plan be? What do you mean by a plan? The first thing we decided in the National

Planning conference was that we meant "planning" with the "ING", and not "plan".

I hope the time will never come when any State has a definite, final plan. I hope we shall always be engaged in the process of making improvements, modifying our plans for the development of libraries.

We have sent out dozens, perhaps, pages of mimeograph material to you poor sufferers about planning, and still some of you write back to us and ask "Just what do you want us to do?" It is not surprising, because nobody is telling you just what we want you to do except in the broadest general terms. Those terms are something like this:

We would like to have each State set up some kind of a plan which would assume that it is the business of the State and local governments to provide public library service for everybody within the State, within a reasonable length of time. The plan should provide, also, for a school library service in terms of our modern conceptions of the curriculum of higher, elementary and secondary education, and school library service, and should be available to everybody in the State.

Your plan ought, certainly, to include provision for an adequate supply of books, and an adequate service for people who are engaged in higher education. Those, perhaps, are the three main elements, though many of you will wish to include, and I think you should, at least some mention of hospital libraries, prison libraries, libraries of the State Institutions of various kinds, other than educational, and so on. I believe we can hardly call them complete, or comprehensive plans, unless they include those three provisions. The plan would also be incomplete, if it did not include at least the elements of a set-up.

How are these things going to be brought into

¹ Paper presented at Third General Session, A.L.A. Regional Conference, Memphis, Tenn.

existence? Do you want to leave, as we have left in the past, that responsibility of establishing and maintaining library service to the local, town, township, or county, supplemented simply by a traveling library service? Or, do you want to have the responsibility of developing library service, and perhaps maintenance, in part, of library service upon the State, itself?

So, you will have, in your planning of these various agencies, a number of these various types of service, a number of public and school libraries. You will have the responsibility of the State, in the maintaining of the State agencies. Personally, I think that means the State Library, the State Department of Archives and History, the Legislative Reference Library, what we now call the library extension agency, and what not. All those things, it seems to me, should be combined somewhere in a strong State agency. I cannot conceive of a plan which does not make provision for that main set-up.

If you are going to accept the advice of those advocating regional libraries, who is going to create the regions? If you wait for each county to negotiate with other counties, it will be another fifty or seventy-five years before we have many States in which all the people will have the benefits. But, if the State will assume the responsibility, by creating the regions and setting the boundary lines for the library districts and, if the State will go still further, if it does that much, then, at least, you have the unit in which there may be developed, on whatever plan you like, an adequate library service.

If the State chose to go further, or if you chose to ask the State to go further, you may provide that the State, itself, must appropriate the funds to maintain these services in each of those regions.

What, then, are the responsibilities of the local community? What happens to the local library in

the region? I am not going to answer that. That is a question for your planning committee to answer. And, finally, all of that set-up is involved in a plan of development and it must, I think, be what you, in your State, consider to be in line with the traditions and history, and with the general organizations of your State, and in line with the trends in public administration within your State, and perhaps within the country as a whole. All of those things are to be taken into account.

Now, I said a moment ago that we were thinking about planning, and not so much about a plan. I think we have to do both. And, it seems to me the ideal report for a planning committee to make would be in two or three parts—shall we say three parts, to be secured:

First, a general statement about the objectives of libraries, including a brief paragraph or two about the general situation with regard to libraries within the State; second, the long time goals, not as you now see them, but the long time goals that we must eventually reach; and, finally, your very immediate objectives, which will lead you in the direction of those goals.

A few planning committees have met and talked all day, and have decided that the most important thing for their State to do is to ask the Legislature for an increase for the State Library Commission. I do not consider that that is an adequate answer to the desire of most librarians for a plan. It may be the most important first step, but in order to be a part of a plan, I think you need the long time goal set out clearly, and then your immediate steps toward your objectives set over against that, in order that you may see that those involve the first step on a long trail.

Planning In Action

By ARNOLD MILES¹

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WHEN WE THINK of planning, we think of its two major phases—first, making the plan, and second, putting it into effect. The word plan is perhaps best defined as “a method of action,” from which I infer that no plan is a true plan unless it results in accomplishing some of the things it sets out to do.

This morning we have been concerned largely with the first phase of planning, that is, making the plan. Very few of you have completed any plan as yet, and you are therefore not yet ready for action. This is per-

haps fortunate, because I believe that there are a great many tricks of the trade, which, if anticipated when you are formulating your plan, will make the realization of your schemes a much easier task. It is my purpose to direct your attention toward some of these tricks, with many of which you are doubtless familiar.

First of all, it is generally true that the present state planning boards—and I am not speaking now of library planning boards—have been set up to plan for the use of land and other natural resources. With few exceptions they are devoting almost no time to social planning. In the exceptional instances, librarians should make every effort to persuade the socially-minded members of the planning board, and the con-

¹ Paper presented before General Session, October 19, A. L. A. Regional Conference, Memphis, Tenn. Read, in Mr. Miles' absence, by Helen M. Harris, librarian, Lawson McGhee Library, Knoxville, Tennessee.

sultant, to spend a proportionate amount of time in an examination of library problems.

Thus, in most states library planning must be done by a board especially appointed for that purpose. You have all been urged to arrange for the appointment of such boards, and I believe that they exist at present in about thirty-six states. What few suggestions I have to make concerning library planning boards are directed, therefore, at those states where there has been no board appointed, or where additional members can still be added.

A board of eight or nine members is probably most practical. I suggest that at least one member be an interested or an influential member of the legislature. A second should be an educator, probably from the state department of education. A third should be a professor of government from one of the universities. A fourth should be a member of or the consultant for the state planning board. There should be three or four librarians, each representing a different type of library—state agency, county library, village library, large city library, and university library. Finally, I believe that two or three citizens who are both interested and influential, should complete the roster.

Perhaps the best method of outlining the work of the board is to take each member of this proposed board and outline his contribution to the finished product. First of all, let us take the professor. His first and most important function is in securing student assistants for the planning board, who are willing to take as a project some one of the various library problems. The finished plan, to be of any value, must be drawn after data on the present library situation and problems have been gathered and carefully interpreted. This sort of study cannot be made very adequately by subcommittees of the library planning board. It can be done much more successfully by securing either students from colleges and universities, or research workers made available by the F E R A. The second function of the professor, is, of course, to give the benefit of his advice and information on all of the governmental and administrative problems which arise.

While the professor is negotiating for assistants, or while the state librarian is besieging the F E R A for help, the board will have several meetings, at which it will determine what problems the plan should recognize. After a list of these problems has been compiled, it will be arranged in the order of importance. Next, those members of the board who can do so will scrutinize the problems and set down a list of the data already available and a supplementary list of data which must be obtained. When this point has been reached, and when it has been estimated how much help the board will get, these two statements will be put together and the work matched up with the labor. Responsibility will be placed for each problem, and the wheels will begin to turn.

I don't believe that any of you will have trouble in finding enough library problems to keep your state planning boards busy. As I look over some of the mimeographed "Suggestions on State Planning" that have been sent out by A L A headquarters, I can

visualize you and some of your planning boards throwing up their hands in holy horror at the number of controversial questions to which it is suggested you find answers. If there is going to be any action resulting from your plans, I am afraid that you will have to disregard some of the more philosophical of these suggestions and concentrate on some of the more practical. The educator member of the board should be able to give you a list of the problems in the school library field which are facing him daily. The librarians, representing state, county, city, and university libraries, can describe their greatest difficulties without much hesitation. It is important that each be allowed to present his story, but still more important that during the preparation of the plan, each planning board member be kept closely in touch with developments in his particular field of interest. The secretary of the board should make certain that this procedure is followed.

I have said that planning means action, and I believe that in most cases action depends upon legislation. It is imperative, therefore, that your plans be formulated in such shape that their recommendations can be translated into statutes. Perhaps the best statement that has come out thus far is the Tennessee plan. It sets forth a series of objectives or goals, and then lists a series of first steps, which can be translated into statutes in very short order if there is any desire for it.

But I should like to suggest that you go even further, and actually draft bills embodying the recommendations made in your plans. When the bills have been drawn, it is up to the board to place heavy responsibility on the legislative member for introducing and guiding the destinies of the program through the legislature. The tricks involved in the art of legislative lobbying are endless, but I might mention two or three. It is often a smart move to introduce bills which have no chance of passing along with bills which do, in order that when a compromise is necessary, the opposition can kill the objectionable ones and feel no qualms of conscience in passing those which you wanted to get through anyway. Another purpose served by introducing these bills is to get the legislature gradually accustomed to the ideas over a series of years, finally resulting in their passage. Don't make the mistake of trying to get the whole program, or too much of it, through at any one legislative session. Use the citizen members of the board for publicity and pressure in connection with your legislative program.

Lastly, it cannot be overemphasized that any plan is a mobile program. Some arrangements must be made to change the plan in accordance with changing conditions and requirements. Just what this arrangement should be is a debatable point. Probably the state planning committee should be discharged when its function is completed. Whether similar commissions should be appointed in succeeding years, or whether the state library association should appoint a "Committee to Revise the Plan," or whether some other device is better, I do not know. This is one field of planning in which experience will indicate the best policy. The only point I wish to make is that some method must be found for keeping the plan a live instrument, and not allowing it to become a dead letter.

Some Lessons From The Rosenwald Demonstration

By EDWARD A. WIGHT¹

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THE STUDY, which is the subject of this paper, has sometimes been referred to as a "survey" of a certain group of libraries. There have been surveys in many fields, especially in the last two decades. But the word has a connotation which is not altogether modern, since it was employed some 2300 years ago.

You will remember in Aristophanes' *Frogs* how Baccus, the patron of the stage, in despair at the decline of the dramatic art, determined to descend to the infernal regions with the intention of securing the release of the leading poet and dramatist. However, he was unable to make a decision as to whose release he should attempt to secure, until he had first made an evaluation of the leading contenders. Aeacus, a sort of bailiff in the infernal regions, and Xanthias, servant to Baccus, speak:

Aeacus: . . . Here . . . in this place . . . strange things, I promise you;

A kind of thing that no man could have thought of;
Why, you'll see poetry weigh'd out and measured.

Xanthias: What, will they bring their tragedies to the steel-yards?

Aeacus: Yes, they will . . . with their rules and compasses
They'll measure, and examine, and compare,
And bring their plummets, and their lines and levels,

To take the hearings—for Euripides
Says that he'll make a survey, word by word.²

It might be noted that Aristophanes had the cleverness to make the scene of his survey of the writers of the time in the infernal regions, thus depriving his critics of the pleasure of later consigning the thing to the same place.

Most of you are probably familiar with the program of stimulation in the development of county library service inaugurated by the Rosenwald Fund in 1929. The general conditions set up by the Fund at the beginning of the demonstration were:

1. That the county provide adequate housing for the library work;
2. That the libraries be under the direction of trained librarians;
3. That equal service be given to all people of the county (urban and rural, white and negro) and that the service be adapted to the needs of each group;
4. That within five years or less the counties agree to assume full responsibility for the libraries and to maintain them on at least as high a plane for both races as during the period aid was received from the Fund.

Mr. S. L. Smith, Southern Director for the Fund, has indicated that the two main objectives in pro-

moting the demonstration were: (1) an experiment in cooperation between library and school officials; and (2) a demonstration of the best methods of furnishing library service to an entire county through a unified county-wide organization. A possible third objective was a regional demonstration, extending the service of one or more of these county demonstrations to adjoining counties at the end of the five-year period.

Of the eleven libraries, seven were well established before aid from the Rosenwald Fund was extended, while four were made possible at the time largely through the stimulation program of the Fund. Of the libraries already organized, Clarksdale, Coahoma County, Mississippi, probably had the most highly developed rural service. In 1926 that library had twenty-nine rural stations, and had made a substantial beginning in service for negroes. Charlotte, North Carolina, had a well organized program for cooperation with the schools. The newly organized libraries were located in Charleston County, South Carolina, Davidson County, North Carolina, Webster Parish, Louisiana, and Walker County, Alabama.

The five-year demonstration is now in its fifth year. It was suggested at a meeting of the Southeastern Library Association that a study of the county demonstrations be made under the direction of Dr. Louis R. Wilson, at that time librarian of the University of North Carolina. The work of collecting and analyzing the data for the study is not yet completed, so that a summary of the findings and conclusions cannot be given at this time. However, the chief topics to be treated in the final report, which is expected to be completed early in the Spring, will be mentioned here.

As a background for the study of reading and library service, one chapter in the report will be devoted to the general economic and social conditions in the South and in the eleven counties being studied. While many of them are well known, their implications for the library have not been sufficiently recognized. Differences among the eleven counties which are assumed to have implications for library service may be illustrated by the following figures: the size of the counties ranges from 504 to 923 square miles; the population ranges from 29,458 to 306,482; density of population from 48 per square mile to 383 per square mile; the percentage of negroes from 10.9 to 77.4; the percentage of illiteracy from 4.7 to 17.0; the proportion of farmhouses lighted by electricity range from 1.4 to 25.8; the percentage of farm homes on unimproved roads from 9.9 to 60.9. These figures are sufficient to illustrate the fact that the problems of county library service in the South vary widely

¹ Paper presented at Third General Session, A.L.A. Regional Conference, Memphis, Tenn.
² *The Frogs and Three Other Plays of Aristophanes*. Everyman's Library, page 45. New York, E. P. Dutton and Co. (Translation by J. Hookham Freere).

between such sections as Walker County, Alabama, Shelby County, Tennessee, and Coahoma County, Mississippi, although the distances between the counties are less than two hundred miles.

Library administration will be discussed in two chapters, the first dealing with the larger problems of library legislation, relation to the local governments, and library boards. Brief sketches of the development of certain of the more typical types of county library service will be given. The chapter on internal administration will treat of departmental organization, registration, reference and circulation, salary and training of the staff, financial administration, and practices in the development of branches and stations.

Two chapters will be devoted to an analysis of library circulation and reading. The data for this purpose consist of statistics of circulation furnished by the libraries, special records of withdrawals from the libraries by approximately 36,000 individuals, and reports of reading done by approximately 9,000 to 10,000 persons. The last mentioned reports include reading from library and non-library sources and not only in books but in magazines and newspapers as well. These data are being classified according to type and source, so that we hope to point out any significant differences in types of books secured from the most important sources. Data of this type have been secured from three counties outside the group of demonstration libraries, for purposes of comparison. A third chapter on reading will present data on types and sources of periodicals read.

Cooperation between public and school libraries will be dealt with in one section, and some of the special problems of school libraries will be discussed. One chapter will be devoted to description of recent progress in county, regional and state library development and to the factors which determine the optimum size of the service unit.

The chapter on financing the library will present material on sources of income, purposes of expenditures, and expenditures by units. Unit costs will also be discussed. A concluding chapter will be devoted to a discussion of possible lines of future development of library service in the South. So much for the major topics to be treated in the report.

Figures assembled from the latest annual reports of the eleven libraries show wide variations both within a single county and among counties in the per capita circulation to whites and negroes in urban and rural areas. One library circulates 9.2 volumes per capita per white urban resident, 4.9 volumes to rural whites, 0.8 volumes to urban negroes and 0.2 volumes to rural negroes. Among the eleven libraries the highest per capita circulation to white and negro residents, ignoring place of residence, is 10.6 volumes and 2.7 volumes respectively.

Special data gathered by the libraries during the past Spring from 36,447 persons withdrawing books from the libraries in eight counties showed that 90 per cent of the persons were white and 10 per cent negro. The total population of the counties is 72 per cent white and 28 per cent negro. For both whites and negroes, the percentage of urban and rural residents making withdrawals was approximately the

same; 58 per cent urban and 42 per cent rural. Of the 32,743 whites making withdrawals, 63 per cent were students and 36 per cent non-students, largely adults. Further analysis shows that the proportion of users who are students is much larger in the rural than in urban sections. That is, rural service seems to be preponderantly service to students. Negroes withdrawing books from the library are largely students, both in rural and urban areas (75 per cent and 80 per cent respectively).

A different type of analysis of persons withdrawing books from the library is based on the occupational and industrial groupings of persons gainfully employed and reporting the occupation. Using figures from the 1930 census, it is possible to say that in the period of approximately one week the nine libraries kept special records, sixty out of every thousand professional men withdrew books from the library; thirteen of every thousand farmers, and six in a thousand miners. That is, in proportion to their number, professional men withdrew books from the library ten times as often as men engaged in the extraction of minerals. For male negroes, the corresponding figures per thousand for professions, agriculture and mining are: 21, 6 and 1.

Number of males per thousand who withdrew books from the library in a limited period, according to color and occupation:

Occupational or Industrial group	White	Negro
Professions	60	21
Forestry and fishing	33	—
Trade	15	2
Agriculture	13	6
Manufacturing & Mechanical	12	3
Public Service	12	1
Domestic & Personal Service	11	3
Transportation & Commerce	10	1
Extraction of Minerals	6	1
For all groups	15	4

If we turn from the distribution of library users to the type of material withdrawn, analysis of 64,470 titles shows that the percentage of non-fiction was 28 (28.36) for whites and 37 (37.24) for negroes. In each of the individual counties the data show similar relationships; the proportion of non-fiction reading is in each case large for negroes, ranging up to 49 per cent (48.82) in one county.

The Dewey hundreds were in a few cases broken down, so that the Bible and Bible stories, myths, legends, and fairy tales, education, amusements, travel and biography were separated from their larger groups. This separation leaves the remainder of the hundreds fairly homogeneous in subject matter as, for example, the social sciences, fine arts, and history.

Two of the non-fiction classifications are receiving especial emphasis in these days of readjustment to a changing social order—the social sciences and useful arts. Of the total non-fiction withdrawn by whites, 4.8 per cent (4.78) was in the social sciences (excluding education and fairy tales) and 6.6 per cent in useful arts. In each case the corresponding figures

are approximately 50 per cent higher for negroes (7.11 and 10.04).

Interpretation of these data classified by groups of people and types of reading material must be made with caution, because of the large number of variable factors entering into withdrawals from the library. However, these facts seem to stand out rather clearly: (1) the majority of withdrawals from the library are made by students; (2) withdrawals by rural residents are even more preponderantly by the student groups than is typical of the urban residents; (3) three-fourths of the books withdrawn by negroes are issued to students; (4) the use of library books by rural readers still falls far short of that of urban readers; (5) certain occupational groups in the population are making relatively little use of library books; and (6) the proportion of non-fiction withdrawals is higher for negroes than for whites even in such subjects as the social sciences and useful arts.

The general theme of this meeting is library planning. I submit that intelligent planning must be based on careful factual studies of the resources and needs of the sections to be served. The library is a social institution and as such it must be dedicated to service to all of the people. This implies a periodic examination of library service in terms more significant and revealing than is now possible with the usual library statistics. The literary tradition of the library in the aristocratic South is too narrow to serve the changed social order. The present times demand a broad conception of the function of the library. The possible fields of service need be bounded only by the limitations of the printed word. Even this limitation may be overcome—as indeed it has been—by the library preparing, or cooperating in the preparation of suitable reading material where none is available. It is a far cry from a volume of Shakespeare or Dickens to a pamphlet on how to vary the family diet to avoid pellagra, or how to nurse the sick at home. The extremes appear slightly absurd, yet the need for reading material on health among some groups is logically prior to that for the classics.

The people in the rural South have been slow to tax themselves for libraries. Perhaps they have been influenced by the belief that the bulk of library service was given to a small and limited part of the popula-

tion. And perhaps the belief was frequently founded on fact. It seems to me likely that any fairly rapid development of public library service in the South must be based on a program that is planned to reach the people, and on the levels where they live and move. County librarians in California have gone far in this direction. It might surprise you to know that the main library is typically located in the county court house. Quarters are frequently adjoining those of the farm agent, the health officer, or the superintendent of schools.

Certainly the South has never been more library conscious than it is at the present time. Two cases illustrate outspoken public sentiment. One of the library demonstrations, in Jefferson County, Texas, recently had its appropriation for rural service sharply cut by the county court at one meeting, and promptly restored at the next, when scores of rural residents packed the chambers and demanded an appropriation sufficient to maintain the service. Concordia Parish, Louisiana, during the year had a parish-wide election to decide if a special library tax should be continued. Nine votes were cast against the special tax.

In closing, I wish to emphasize again that the library must extend its influence beyond the range of those groups most easily reached, i.e., whites in cities and in rural schools, and negro students, and should circulate more material calculated to touch the vital life and well-being of the people. In the rural South, possibly more than in any other section of the country, the material resources are limited or undeveloped. It therefore behooves the library to examine its function in the community with a most critical, objective and unemotional point of view. Such an examination may lead to a broadened conception of the function of the library; it may mean that the library should adopt a more aggressive policy of cooperation and participation in stimulating a more efficient development of the educational, recreational, cultural, and even economic and commercial resources of the South. If the printed word has the power that is imputed to it, and if Southern librarians can plan and execute a program that is rooted in and consecrated to service to local needs, I see no reason why the library should not be the most dynamic force in the advancing South.

Librarian's Prayer

A.L.A., which art in Chicago,
Hallowed be thy Catalog;
Thy Booklist come.

May they Read with a Purpose in Phoenix
As they do in Kalamazoo.

Give us this year our annual conference,
But not too far away.

Forgive us our unpaid dues as we forgive
Those who slash our budgets.

Lead us not unto book agents,
But deliver us from sets de luxe:

For thine is Subscription Books,
The Bulletin,

And statistics unending.

Dewey forever!

AMEN.

—LOUISE GAMBILL,
Cossitt Library, Memphis, Tenn.

Reading Interests Of College Students¹

By LYDIA M. GOODING

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THE PRESENT SEEMS an opportune time for a consideration of this subject by college librarians. Newer instructional methods have already been adopted by colleges in varying degrees—*independent study plans, honors courses, divisional plans, lower and upper colleges*—and the demands which these make on the library are familiar to all. In addition to these accomplished changes in instruction, still further changes are doubtless imminent.

The usual questioning of the success of the present college educational program is already intensified by the announcement of the conclusion of the Carnegie Corporation study of Pennsylvania colleges and high schools, carried on over a period of six years: *A Study of the Relation of Secondary and Higher Education*. Results so startling that they have caught the attention of the popular magazines give further evidence of the ineffectiveness of the traditional methods of college teaching and study. All progressive colleges will undoubtedly subject their methods to further scrutiny after the searchlight of this report reveals such widely prevailing weaknesses; so it seems reasonable to anticipate further curriculum changes.

Inferences which may be drawn from the first reports on this completed survey suggest that these changes may lay still more emphasis on independent study, broader reading, training in thinking—"self education" by the student—as a substitute for the older directed study. The library will thus play an increasingly important rôle in the instructional program of the college.

In the college world this is, then, a period of questioning and change. Administrators and faculty should now be in a mood to consider receptively any serious consideration of their problems. Any evidence throwing new light on the cultural development of college students, gathered from a reliable source, should be weighed with all the other evidence that has been accumulating.

What part may librarians expect to take in future considerations of college curricula? An active part, rather than passive cooperation after changes are announced, should bring some definitely beneficial results, such as these: Librarians may receive recognition as participants in the development (or at least the study) of the educational program of the college. Librarians will demonstrate that they are equal to the responsibility implied in the familiar saying that the library is the center of the educational program by proving that reading is the center of the library's program. Studying the reading of college students seems to be the answer to the query as to how the library staff may share in the consideration of some of the

problems clamoring for solution in the colleges today.

There are various reasons why librarians of colleges have done little or nothing along this line—if publication in the library periodicals is a criterion of their activity. Most obvious are the all inclusive ones—lack of time and money. The conditions prevailing in most college libraries do not make it easy to study these same conditions, even with a view to improving them. The techniques of the studies made by the specialists seem to be so complicated that the uninitiated hesitate to attempt the use of the scientific method, considering it too technical and involved for the non-specialist.

But are these difficulties insurmountable? Must this aspect of library science remain beyond the reach of the practicing librarian? As the present seems to make these studies advisable, the present also seems to make them possible. Tests of all sorts have become accepted parts of the college routine, especially for the entering class. Tests for determining students' reading interests might be incorporated with general tests or given in connection with investigations conducted by the Department of Education. The general value of the results of such analyses of student interests and backgrounds should make it possible for the librarian to gain the cooperation of other departments in carrying on the necessary inquiries. The recently published report on the use of the library at Iowa State College² illustrates cooperation between the library and the Department of Psychology. Various studies of student use of the library at the University of Minnesota, carried on by Alvin C. Eurich, indicate that such problems are of interest to teachers of Educational Psychology.³

F E R A funds may relieve staff members from the usual routine to carry on such studies, or may permit the employment of advanced students capable of carrying all of the statistical work involved in such investigations. Students who have had advanced courses in Statistics, Educational Methods or Psychology have had preliminary training in research methods which would be helpful.

It would be absurd to imply that librarians whose time is occupied with the usual library duties can by some magic become specialists and accomplish anything comparable to the work of Gray, Waples, Carnovsky and others who have devoted years to the study of such problems. But simple techniques may be applied to smaller studies which will certainly increase the understanding of this method of approach to library problems, be of local value as sources of information

¹A paper read at the College and Reference Section of the joint meeting of the Southeastern and Southwestern Library Associations, in Memphis, Tennessee, on October 18, 1934.

²Gaskill, R. V., Dunbar, R. M. and Brown, C. H. "An Analytical Study of the Use of a College Library." *Lib. Quar.* 4: 564-587, October, 1934.

³Eurich, A. C. "Student Use of the Library." *Lib. Quar.* 3: 87-94, January, 1933. Various articles in *School and Society*.

on college conditions and perhaps contribute evidence useful in formulating conclusions in larger studies. General professional advantages that may be gained have already been suggested.

Some of the studies or projects which were planned by Miss Miriam D. Tompkins as part of the course in Book Selection at the Library School of Emory University illustrate the kind of study and a method of procedure that seem feasible in an average college library situation. The cooperation of the library staff and administrative officers of Emory have given the Library School students the privilege of access to library records and of interviewing or testing the students of the university, and therefore have made it possible to use these methods of approach in the studies.

To suggest briefly the methods of these school studies: Several studies of reading interests have made use of the reading interest check list developed by Waples and Tyler, described in their book *What People Want to Read About* and referred to in many articles. The groups examined indicate their interest in various subjects by checking the list of topics of recent interest, indicating the subjects about which they would like to read, the subjects to which they are indifferent and those in which they have no interest. These topics are weighted according to the degree of interest expressed and then ranked in order of relative interest. This suggests the subjects about which the groups say they would like to read, if they had the time and the books.

A further step in an actual study carried on by a library over a longer period of time would be the analysis of circulation statistics to compare the actual reading on these subjects with the expressed interest in the subjects. A checking of the holdings of the library to see if the collection already contained sufficient suitable material to satisfy the expressed interest, would follow next. The Emory Library School studies carried out the succeeding step of selecting new titles which would appeal to students on the basis of the students' interest and the books' readability. A library could select its purchases for general reading by this same method, and then carry its study to the natural conclusion by analyzing the circulation statistics to see if the new books selected for their subject interest and readability and made readily available, were actually read by the students who had evinced interest in the subjects treated. It should be possible to draw from this analysis some conclusions that would be of significance to college authorities. The very complete study of the dormitory library at the University of Chicago by Leon Carnovsky⁴ explains the method used in a study on a larger scale, under controlled conditions, and the significance of the results.

Others of these Library School studies were carried on by different methods, as interviews or questionnaires. Analysis of circulation records was another method used—one which will always show results that are very pertinent to any consideration of the methods of study, intellectual development or interests of college students.

Examples of a few of the most significant findings of these studies will suggest the results that may be expected from the use of such methods. It is of course realized that most of these class studies were not carried on over a long enough period of time or with large enough groups to be conclusive. But the findings are suggestive, even if tentative.

The reading interests of students in the Emory University Law School were studied by the use of the Waples reading interest check list. The professional interests were dominant, as one might expect. Primary interest centered around courts, justice, police methods, crime, racketeering, while the broader subjects of economics and politics followed. The chief interests of the students in the School of Theology, as shown by a corresponding study, were in the broad subject groups of individuals and society, while they had little interest in the specific problems of labor, law and legislation, crime prevention and international attitudes.

A problem on the selection of books for a hypothetical browsing room was based on a study of several evidences of student interest at Emory. Analysis of space devoted to various topics in the college weekly indicated that the main interests of the students were debates, dramatics, music. Another college publication studied for indication of student interest was the annual Y. M. C. A. handbook. Interviews with faculty and library staff added other suggestions and expressed opinions which were helpful. One such interview illustrated the contradiction which often exists between opinion and statistical evidence. A professor said that the eminent lecturers who spoke on the campus had aroused much active interest in the student body. The library always displays prominently the works of any visiting lecturers. Yet the circulation records gave proof of little interest in these authors, as far as the reading of their books by the students is evidence of interest.

A statistical study of the reading interests and habits of students was made from an analysis of the circulation records. One of the findings confirmed what was rather evident, that senior users of the library borrowed twice as many books as freshmen users. Other findings were surprising and significant. There was no evidence of relationship between the class grades of seniors and the number of books borrowed from the library. (This conforms to the results of A. C. Eurich's studies at the University of Minnesota.) During a period of a month and a half only 50 per cent of the freshmen and senior students who had honor grades took books from the library. Such a study should be extended to include the use of books within the library and sources of books other than the university library. The percentage of fraternity members in the senior and freshman classes who are borrowers is much smaller than the percentage of non-fraternity men in the same classes. This kind of information is certainly important for faculty or curriculum committees to consider.

Other significant information relating to study habits was gained through interviews with students. While opinions expressed in interviews need to be verified by more reliable means, such results as the estimate of the average amount of time spent in read-

⁴Carnovsky, Leon, "The Dormitory Library, an Experiment in Stimulating Reading," *Lib. Quar.* 3: 37-65, January, 1933.

ing and study each day are interesting if not exact. Seniors and freshmen also estimated the kind of recreational reading they did: magazines 36 per cent, newspapers 36 per cent, books 28 per cent. Names of favorite magazines were also suggested in the interviews.

The results obtained by such studies as those made by the Emory Library School students as class projects under Miss Tompkins' direction make it seem reasonable to claim that librarians could carry on useful studies on a limited scale which would certainly increase our understanding of the interests of students in relation to books, the use of books in relation to study methods and the intellectual development of the stu-

dents. This relates very definitely to any investigation of the success of teaching methods in so far as they aim to develop in students a broadening intellectual interest, a capacity for independent study or original thinking. Such smaller studies may also have sufficient statistical validity to contribute to larger studies which might include a wider variety of institutions by this means.

It has been said that the only trouble with reading interest studies is that no one ever does anything about them. It is time for college librarians to try to do something about them if we are to keep pace with the trends in a rapidly changing college world.

Student Assistants And The College Library¹

By MILDRED CAMP

Head of Circulation Department, Kansas State College Library, Manhattan, Kansas

MY SUBJECT, like almost any that might be assigned on library work, is a very different problem in different libraries, especially in the smaller ones and in the larger institutions and I fully realize that what I have to say will not be equally applicable in both cases.

I think we will begin at the beginning of the subject and take up the selection of student assistants first of all. This is probably the most important phase of the subject and I have given most of my attention to it. In smaller libraries where it is possible to come into closer contact with the students and have some acquaintance with them, or, at least, to observe them at their work, it is a much more simple matter to select those best suited for assistants than in places where there are many applicants and no contact with them except by conferences of five or ten minutes each. In the latter case it is necessary to interview the students several times and it is wise to put the responsibility of keeping in touch with them on the students themselves.

In departments where the observation of student applicants is possible, librarians frequently prefer students just entering the sophomore year as they have had opportunity to observe them and gain some knowledge of their attitude toward their work and their conduct in the library. There is a distinct advantage in limiting our choice to freshmen and sophomores for the simple reason that they stay longer than upper classmen. The breaking in of new assistants is always annoying and disrupts the work more or less. Consequently things run more smoothly and satisfactorily when this procedure is kept at a minimum. Occasionally it is possible to find freshmen or sophomore students who have been out of school and have had a

year or more of teaching or other experience. These people are usually more desirable than the average freshman or sophomore. They are much more mature and experience of almost any kind is an asset in library work even though it does no more than help one to understand and meet people.

The thing that is probably noted first by the interviewer is personal appearance. Students must be neat and clean. If they take no pride in their personal appearance they are not likely to take much pride in their work, especially since it is not their chosen work but merely a means of getting through school. We cannot use slovenly, unkempt students; it is unpleasant to work with them and they break down the morale we wish to maintain among our library assistants and give the public an undesirable impression.

Probably the next thing we note is responsiveness. Are they responsive? What seems to be their attitude to the work? Students frequently indicate their appreciation of the opportunity afforded by library work to give them a knowledge of library methods and practices that will always be helpful. They often seem to feel that in contrast with many other kinds of work offered students, work in the library is much more worth while, that it brings more in return than just their wages. This attitude I think tends to bring with it a certain dignity and respect for the position of student assistants in the library that is very desirable and very helpful in keeping up the high standards we wish to maintain among them. The painstaking care we use in choosing these students also aids in this respect.

In the third place to what extent may we base our choice on scholarship? We have no place for poor students, of course, and yet I think the matter of scholarship may easily be over-emphasized. It is a recognized fact that the "A" student frequently fails

¹ Paper read at a meeting of the Northeast District of the Kansas Library Association.

to make the success when out of college that the average student does and I believe in choosing student assistants we will have very good results if we choose from the upper third as far as grades go, rather than seeking out "A" students. The fact that a student is outstanding in scholastic attainments does not necessarily mean that he has the greatest number of qualities desirable in library assistants, such as the capacity for careful, painstaking work, a desire to conform to established regulations, ability to work with other people and the right attitude toward his work as a library assistant. These students are very likely in the beginning to try to go farther than their experience in the library justifies. They are too prone to take things into their own hands—just a bit too sure of themselves. If they are bright enough they soon recover from these failings, however, and become very valuable assistants but are frequently a great trial to the person who endeavors to direct them in the beginning. I do not mean to minimize scholarship as an asset in our student help but it is not an infallible guide in the selection of student assistants.

Next I want to discuss briefly the popular student. The ability to work well with other people is a necessary characteristic. Student assistants must be able to work congenially with other members of the staff and also, in most departments of the library, to meet the public well. Here again the average student with pleasing personality will be found most satisfactory. The popular student has too many irons in the fire. The library work must go straight ahead even regardless of what is happening in other places on the campus, and besides being too much entangled with other affairs the popular student is likely to attract too many friends to the desk for purely personal reasons.

Another rather bothersome question especially during the last few years is, to what extent shall we be influenced by the need of the student for work. Of course, all things being equal we give the work where it is most needed but all things not being equal it is unfair to take the less capable student. It is unfair to the library and the people we serve and we cannot afford to do it. It is also unfair to the more capable student. Before the depression my experience had led me to feel that the most capable and satisfactory students were not those who had to have work but those who were willing to do that much more in order to earn their own spending money or to avoid borrowing or accepting more from their parents than was necessary—those who desired to go as far as possible on their own resources. Since the depression there are, of course, many worthy students who must work their way through school.

In departments where several students are used there is an advantage in choosing them from different divisions of the college. By this means we are enabled to keep in closer touch with the different courses offered and the students are trained for different kinds of work. For instance students enrolled in engineering can take care of re-marking books, making signs, etc. Another advantage is that field trips in different departments are scheduled at different times making it much easier to take care of the work during the absence of students on that account. A third con-

sideration is that not all the students will be interested in the attractions put on by the different divisions. Not all will be interested in the barn dance or the engineers' ball and it is much easier to arrange things in order that those eligible may attend these functions. While too much trading of time is not desirable, and this is made clear in the beginning, still these students are expected to accommodate us and I think we should in turn endeavor to make it possible for them to attend those things that hold a particular attraction for them.

One other thing that should be taken into consideration in the selection of student assistants is that we should endeavor to choose students who will be congenial and enjoy working together.

And last but not least in importance these students should be chosen by those members of the staff who are to work with them and direct their work. If we are to enjoy working with them, and if every thing is to go along congenially and with the least care and worry on the part of the regular staff members, we must have the privilege of making our own selection. We shall frequently make mistakes, but when we do there will be no one to blame but ourselves which is as it should be. There can be no resentment because we had students forced upon us who were not of our choosing and were difficult for us to work with.

Now, that we have made a wise selection of student assistants I want to discuss briefly their training. Some of them may come from library-methods classes. If so they are already more or less familiar with the card catalog, the shelf list, magazine indexes, etc. They also know something of the work done in the different departments of the library. However, we will make no distinction between applicants who have had library methods and those who have not. If they have had the course, well and good, they have a somewhat better foundation for the work. If they have not, it will be a little harder for them in the beginning but it will make no serious difference.

The work of the student assistant is quite different in the different departments of the library and we cannot go into the work of each department in detail so as an example we will take the circulation department and study some methods used there in the training of the new assistant. In the first place the student is given a typed copy of the loan desk routine and regulations. The head of the department goes over this with him very carefully, showing him the different card files and records kept and explaining their use. She also explains the charging, discharging and renewing of books and the reason for different rules and regulations. The idea is to give him just as little information as possible to enable him to wait on the desk. Even this is much more than he can remember until he begins to put the information into use. The rest he must learn by asking questions when he gets beyond his depth and he is instructed to ask about anything he is not quite sure about no matter how trivial it may seem. Some librarians object to this method of questioning. I admit that it is sometimes annoying but it doesn't last long for when the information is put to use at once it is no longer for-

gotten. I believe this is the only way to be sure that the student is gaining a thorough and accurate understanding of the work expected of him. After this introduction he is given a copy of the library methods textbook—Hutchins' *Guide to the Use of Libraries*—and requested to take it home and read it, or, at least, to study the chapters on classification, call numbers and the arrangement of books on the shelves, the shelf list, card catalog, magazine indexes, etc.

A new assistant is always put on duty with a more experienced one for at least one semester and for two semesters when possible. In this way they slow down the work less and there is less danger of mistakes. From this time on the older assistants play a considerable part in the training of the new one. When it comes to the shelving the new assistant is not permitted to indulge until he has worked at the desk one semester. By this time he has discovered for himself the necessity of accurate shelving and the fact that he has not been entrusted with this part of the work before makes clear to him the importance with which it is regarded. He is first trained by the boy in charge of the stacks to put the books waiting to be returned to the stacks, in order. When he can do this correctly he is given the privilege of shelving periodicals. He is given one or two levels and turns the books down in order that the student in charge of his work may revise his shelving. The final step is his assignment to shelve ordinary books. He is given a typed copy of "Rules on Shelving Books" and his work is still supervised until he ceases to make mistakes.

The next point I want to discuss is the work of the student assistant. There is a great divergence of opinion among librarians as to the kinds of work that may be satisfactorily entrusted to students. Some seem to feel that their work isn't worth the time it takes to train and supervise them; others that there is scarcely anything they can't do. Undoubtedly more can be accomplished with them than without them. They can do a great deal of the mechanical work as well as any trained person and thus save the trained members of the staff much time.

In departments that meet the public they are expected to assist at the desk, to replace the books on the shelves, read shelves and keep the room and material in order. In the reference department they can file college catalogs, pamphlets, clippings, maps and documents. They can prepare envelopes for clippings and prepare clippings for filing; they can do much shifting, arranging and labeling of various types of material.

In the continuations department they can file newspapers, collate and stamp material, file unbound periodicals, state and federal documents, etc.

In the catalog department they emboss books and put in the plates and pockets. They also cut the leaves. They put pamphlets in binders and mark the books on the outside. They arrange cards alphabetically and numerically and file them for revision. They draw cards for continuations and type cards for the catalog.

In the class reserves department their work at the desk is their chief occupation and in addition they are taught to mend books. Therefore the librarian in charge of this department requests those applicants who are being seriously considered to come in and mend a book and in this way she discovers several things which guide her in the choice of her assistants; namely, their ability to follow directions, their aptitude for working with their hands, their sense of value as to details and their interest and pride in their own work.

In these days we are frequently asked how far we may use student assistants with economy? We can use them to the extent that their work can be adequately supervised and no farther and we cannot use them to such an extent that the trained assistant in charge of their work cannot accomplish her own work. It is better to train students for proficiency in the less technical work than to put them at the more difficult things that require more constant supervision. More time can be saved in this way. It is very poor economy for any library to have too few trained and experienced people to supervise the work of student help. It is a detriment to both the library staff and the public.

Newspaper Room

Their heads are bent—they ponder on the news,
The little bickerings of men and fate . . .
There is no other mercy left to choose
Except to read—to nod with sleep—and wait.
No tasks call forth the all-too-willing hands,
The grey old men must sit and nurse their dreams
Vague memories of the homes in foreign lands—
Of little villages that slept by wooded streams.
Youth comes to seek a soft forgetfulness
In moving print within this sheltered place,
Away from life the tumult and the stress . . .
God grant them your compassion and your grace!

Outside must stretch the drab, uncertain streets—
Faces behind the crisp, newspaper sheets.

—JAMES LIOTTA

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

December 1, 1934

Editorial Forum

Vision Of The Valley

THE APPOINTMENT by the Authority of Mary U. Rothrock as Co-ordinator of Libraries, Tennessee Valley Authority, is significant.



From the Valley she comes with a vision of the Valley. Her co-workers in the Valley have watched with interest, and followed the pattern of organization, growth and development of the Lawson McGhee Library of Knoxville, Tennessee, under her leadership. The Calvin M. McClung Historical Collection of

rare Americana; and the re-issuing of Adair's *American Indians* by the Tennessee Chapter of Colonial Dames of America, at her suggestion, are two highly important phases of her historical interests which have enduring value.

Twice President of the Tennessee Library Association, and first President of the Southeastern Library Association, these associations have had life and growth under her direction. Hers is a gift of planning, organizing, executing; and we, her co-workers in the Valley, feel the honor of the appointment made by the Tennessee Valley Authority.

We express the hope that the T. V. A. will develop its library program in such a manner as will not only stimulate the growth of libraries in the Valley itself, but will also contribute something of national significance in the use of books for the enrichment of life.

—NORA CRIMMINS

"The Comradeship Of Endeavor"

THE JOINT MEETING of the Southeastern and Southwestern Library Associations, adopted as an A.L.A. Regional meeting, proved indeed to be an A.L.A. conference in little, with the usual features of general sessions, section meetings, round tables, banquets and teas. From the sixteen states there came together over four hundred librarians to consider the theme "New Library Patterns for the New Times". The conference had the benefit of the presence of President Compton, Louis R. Wilson, Dean of the Graduate Library School, University of Chicago, Arthur E. Morgan, chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, and others who gave to the conference the benefit of their inspiration and useful experience. Much credit is due to Mr. Cunningham, librarian of

the Cossitt Library at Memphis, and his co-workers for the fine information bureau, the entertainment planned and the smooth manner in which the Transportation Committee conducted the numerous guests throughout the county or city on the day devoted to visiting libraries. One library in the South paid the high tribute to the conference of closing the doors of its library so that the entire staff could attend the conference.

National planning has been the keynote of the various and numerous state meetings held this fall. Surely librarians are beginning to realize that the future trend is toward national and state responsibility for library support. As Miss Mabel Wilson, President of the Pacific Northwest Library Association, said in her presidential address in June: "The American public library is the most significant institution which has been established in the history of public education in the entire world. . . . Whatever destruction the immediate future may bring, we are allied with the forces of construction in the battle for civilization, and we need have no doubts of the outcome".

As we read over the reports of state meetings from Pennsylvania and New York to Ohio and Iowa we find that each group considered the regional plan from the state library viewpoint, the university library viewpoint, the county library viewpoint, and many other interesting angles of approach to the working out of such a plan. A short time ago we came across a term which seems to describe what holds us all together and leads to trust. The term is "The Comradeship of Endeavor". A few days later we found this sentence: "Life is judged not by its accomplishments but by its attitude". This seems to be worth thinking about. So often human beings seem to strive after accomplishments without realizing that before accomplishments can be achieved the right attitude has to be adopted. The whole library profession has adopted the right attitude in looking forward to state and national planning, and certainly the "Comradeship of Endeavor" will lead to a strong and more closely knit national organization.

The Challenge Of Student Reading

"IT HAS BEEN said," writes Miss Gooding in her article on "Reading Interests of College Students," printed elsewhere, "that the only trouble with reading interest studies is that no one ever does anything about them." This challenge she throws out to college librarians after a suggestive analysis of a brief study that has been made of college reading at Emory University.

Certainly no area of book use has of late been more critically re-examined than that of student reading. The first preliminary report on the Carnegie Corporation survey in Pennsylvania as printed in the September *Scribner's* attracted wide attention not only among librarians and educators but also among the general public. The emphasis of this survey is on the importance of wider general reading, with credit. The discussion aroused will undoubtedly make the words "free reading," "voluntary reading," "self-

education," etc. even more prevalent in the educational vocabulary than before.

From many directions there are emerging fresh studies of the reading interests of college students, reports on new methods of teaching, on independent study plans and fresh efforts on the part of the librarians to fit their technique and resources to the new spirit on the campus. As Miss Gooding so rightly stresses, there is great need of further study of reading interests, in order that our knowledge of undergraduate reading habits may have a broader basis than at present. Such studies have been begun and must now be carried further, even under the present handicaps of extreme pressure and lack of resources. Major surveys may have to wait their time and opportunity, but special studies here and there will steadily increase the available data on this subject and point the way to important generalizations helpful to everyone in the educational field. Work in this direction has only just begun. The challenge of student reading is one which cannot be ignored or delayed of acceptance. Among other things the Emory University study indicated that there was no direct relation found between the class grades and the rate of book borrowing. This would seem to be new evidence that the present method of marking in the college tests must suffer sharp revision, and when and as such revision is made there must be new methods of testing the breadth of the student's knowledge and the penetration of his mind. These methods must be worked out from the common experience of librarians and teachers. As these new methods develop the library will become even more the operating center of the university as it has already become in many cases the architectural center; the college librarian, therefore, is becoming more and more a pivotal member of the faculty.

Subscription Publishers And A. L. A.

THE CODE FOR Subscription Book Publishing approved in Washington on October 1 included among its trade practice rules the following: "No member of the division shall directly or indirectly make contributions to or become a member of any public or quasi-public organization whose functions or the functions of any subdivision thereof include the purchase or recommendation for the purchase of the publications of any members of the division."

This would prevent members of the subscription book group from joining the American Library Association as some of them have always done. At A. L. A. headquarters this is believed to have been placed in the Code because of the criticism that is occasionally heard that subscription publishers support the A. L. A. in the hope of receiving favorable comment on their sets in the *Subscription Books Bulletin* of the Association.

This type of rumor is definitely answered, if it needs be answered, in an editorial signed by Carl H. Milan

in the October number of the *Subscription Books Bulletin*, which states in part:

"As subscribers know, reviews for the *Subscription Books Bulletin* are prepared by a committee of librarians. They are assembled and edited by the chairman and sent to A. L. A. headquarters for publication. Headquarters does not know, until the reviews are received, whether or not a given work is to be recommended.

"From its inception in 1930, through July, 1934, the *Bulletin* has reviewed 194 works, representing 131 publishers. Of the total considered, 91 were recommended, 78 not recommended, and 25 received only limited approval. Eighteen of the 131 publishers are members of the A. L. A. The 91 recommended sets are the products of 60 publishers, of whom only 11 are members. The 78 not recommended sets represent 67 publishers, of whom 4 are A. L. A. members. One publisher who has had a straight minus, and no plus, is a member of the A. L. A.

"We see no possible way in which a publisher can secure *Subscription Books Bulletin* approval of a work, except by producing one which appears to the representative librarians on the Subscription Books Committee to deserve approval.

"During its whole existence, I judge, and certainly during the last thirty years, the A. L. A. has maintained an absolutely independent position in expressing its opinion about books. It expects to continue to do so. It gratefully acknowledges that among its best friends and most enthusiastic supporters of that policy have been all reputable publishers."

"Now That I Have Time—"

"THE MAN WHO HAS learned to read," say Weiss and Snyder in their recent *Keeping Young in Business*, "and knows how to vary his interests in the wide field of literature, has gained the nearly priceless commodity, active curiosity." This observation might prove remedial to falling circulation statistics, as indicated in some annual reports. "Active curiosity" need not necessarily be concerned entirely with new books (the lack of which is the conventional defense)—necessary as they are as leaven. There is, of course, an administrative point against over-advertising staples—the grocer seldom issues excited bulletins about sugar, flour, or potatoes—but is it not a reflection upon the professional inventive genius to assume that there must be new material if something new is to be said? The authors later state that the business man who has neglected the reading habit must reestablish that "friendship with all living literature he has neglected in his busy years." But not only business men should be included. Here are two calls of the older favorites to service to all. They should be presented to attract curiosity, and to re-awaken a dormant friendship in those who will enjoy their society. Reading leisure, we now know, is not a clocked period but a state of mind; "finding time" is merely seizing opportunity. Are libraries studying fundamentals?

A. L. A. Midwinter Conference

KNICKERBOCKER HOTEL, CHICAGO

December 27-29, 1934

WITH THE TAX situation increasingly uncertain in many states, trustees will have as the topic of a meeting to be held in connection with the Midwinter conference, December 27 to 29 at the Knickerbocker Hotel, Chicago, "How Shall Public Libraries Be Supported?" Aspects of the problem which are scheduled for consideration include:

- State appropriations
- New forms of local levies
- Spreading the cost over a larger area

Some facts from the survey of the metropolitan area of Chicago

An urgent invitation to library boards to appoint one or more of their trustees to represent them at this meeting is extended by President Compton and Mrs. Jennie F. Purvin, secretary of the Trustees Section. Mrs. Purvin is making arrangements for the meeting in the absence of the chairman, Frederick R. Ross, of Denver. A copy of the official program of the Midwinter conference will be sent any trustee requesting it from A.L.A. Headquarters, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, as soon as copies are available.

COUNCIL PROGRAM

The latest developments in national planning and the report of the Activities Committee, published in this issue of the *Bulletin*, will be the major subjects discussed at Council meetings. The extent of the state's responsibility for the establishment and maintenance of adequate library service for its inhabitants—one of the principles not established at Montreal—will again be considered in the discussion of national planning. This being a question which is fundamental to all state planning, and one on which there is by no means unanimity of opinion, will probably be one of the most vigorously debated matters before the Council.

RAILROAD RATES

The American Library Association has been granted one and one-third fare on the certificate plan on tickets costing seventy-five cents or more by most railroads in the United States and Canada, provided at least one hundred certificates are turned in by members and dependent members of their families for validation at the Midwinter Conference. Special holiday rates will be in effect on some roads which are even more advantageous than the certificate plan. Reduced rates for round trip Pullman tickets are also announced by some lines.

The following conditions must be

observed by those seeking to participate in the certificate plan:

1. When you buy your ticket to Chicago, ask for a *certificate* (not a receipt). Certificates will not be issued earlier than December 21 nor later than December 29. (Dates vary according to locality.)

2. Allow plenty of time (thirty minutes is a safe allowance) for buying your ticket and getting your certificate.

3. Certificates are not kept at all stations. If your home station does not have them, ask your local ticket agent at what station you may obtain one, purchase a local ticket to that station, and buy your through ticket and get your certificates there.

4. Present your certificate, *when you register at A. L. A. Headquarters at the Knickerbocker Hotel, Chicago*, to Cora M. Beatty, chief of the A. L. A. Membership Department.

5. The special agent from the railroad will be in attendance to validate the certificates from December 27 to 29, inclusive, after one hundred have been presented.

6. If the necessary minimum of one hundred certificates is presented at the meeting, and your certificate is duly validated by the special agent, you will be entitled, up to and including January 1, 1935, to purchase a return ticket via the same route over which you made the going journey, at one-third of the regular one-way tariff fare from the place of meeting to the point at which your certificate was issued.

Final dates on which return tickets will be honored vary in different localities. Ask about the last date on which your ticket will be accepted when you purchase it.

Return tickets on many roads will be limited to thirty days in addition to date on which going ticket was stamped, as shown on certificate receipt issued in connection with going ticket.

7. No refund of fare will be made in case of failure to get proper certificate or to get it validated.

When buying your railroad ticket, even if you do not expect to return by the same route, be sure to ask for the return certificate. Whether or not you do this and, further, get your certificate validated at Chicago may determine whether the convention is successful in getting enough certificates to entitle members to the reduced rate.

HOTEL

Headquarters for the Midwinter Conference will be at the Knickerbocker Hotel on Walton Place, east of

Michigan Boulevard. All meetings will be held in the Knickerbocker Hotel, unless otherwise indicated. *Immediate reservation of rooms is urged.*

Rates at the Knickerbocker for rooms with bath are: single rooms, \$2.50; double room with double bed for two persons, \$4.00; twin bedded rooms for two persons, \$4.50.

A registration desk will be maintained at the Knickerbocker Hotel by the American Library Association Headquarters staff. All persons attending the meetings are requested to register there immediately upon arrival.

Tentative Midwinter Program

COUNCIL

(Meetings will be open to all members of the A. L. A.)

Thursday and Friday, December 27 and 28, 10:00 A.M.

- National Planning
- Activities Committee Report
- Board of Education
- Chapters and Sections Committee Report
- Federal Relations Report
- Recruiting for Library Service
- Unemployment among Librarians: Subcommittee on Unemployment
- Other Business

BOARD OF EDUCATION FOR LIBRARIANSHIP

Chairman, Keyes D. Metcalf, New York Public Library, New York City.

Thursday, December 27, 2:30 P.M.
Joint meeting with the League of Library Commissions

Topic: Certification

COLLEGE LIBRARIANS OF THE MIDDLE WEST

Chairman, Betty H. Pritchett, Coe College Library, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Thursday, December 27, 8:00 P.M.
The Library as Viewed by a Student—Eugene Hart, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

The Library as Viewed by a Member of the Faculty, Professor T. R. McConnell, Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Ia.

The Library as Viewed by an Administrator—Professor John D. Russell, University of Chicago
Administrative Difficulties of the Librarian—Round Table Discussion

Tentative Schedule

Date	Morning 10:00-12:30	Afternoon 2:30-5:00	Evening 8:00
Thursday December 27	Council	Board of Education and League of Library Commissions (joint open meeting on certification) Publicity Committee University and Reference Librarians	College Librarians of the Middle West League of Library Commissions and Library Extension Board (joint open meeting)
Friday December 28	Council	Librarians of Large Public Libraries Normal School and Teachers College Librarians, 12:30 North Shore Library Club, 3:00-5:00	Trustees Section
Saturday December 29	National Library Planning Committee and the Executive Board with State Planning Commissions		

Meetings will be held at the Knickerbocker Hotel unless otherwise indicated. Room assignments will be given in the official program.

LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

President, Frank L. Tolman, Library Extension Division, State Education Department, Albany, N. Y.; secretary-treasurer, Elizabeth T. Williams, Vermont Free Public Library Department, Montpelier

Thursday, December 27, 2:30 P. M.

Joint meeting on certification with the Board of Education for Librarianship

Thursday, December 27, 8:00 P. M.

Joint meeting with the Library Extension Board

LIBRARIANS OF LARGE PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Chairman, Milton J. Ferguson, Public Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Friday, December 28, 2:30 P. M.

Theme: Service to Metropolitan Units
Metropolitan Library Survey in the Chicago Area

Planning for Unified Library Service in a Metropolitan Area

LIBRARY EXTENSION BOARD

Chairman, Clarence B. Lester, Wisconsin Free Library Commission, Madison

Thursday, December 27, 8:00 P. M.

Joint meeting with the League of Library Commissions

Friday, December 28, 8:00 P. M.

NATIONAL PLANNING COMMITTEE

Chairman, Harry Miller Lydenberg, New York Public Library

Saturday, December 29, 10:00 P. M.

Joint meeting with the Executive Board and State Planning Commissions

NORMAL SCHOOL AND TEACHERS COLLEGE LIBRARIANS

Chairman, Eleanor W. Welch, Illinois State Normal University Library, Normal

Friday, December 28, 12:30 P. M.

Luncheon

Friday, December 28, 2:30 P. M.

Duplicate Copies of Titles for Reserve Collections—Margie M. Helm, Western Kentucky State Teachers College Library, Bowling Green
Recent Trends in Teachers College Library Work—Eleanor M. Witmer, Teachers College Library, Columbia University, New York City

Report of Joint Committee of American Association of Teachers Colleges and American Library Association—Committee Studies—Lucile F. Fargo, School of Library Service, Columbia University, New York City

NORTH SHORE LIBRARY CLUB

Friday, December 28, 3:00-5:00 P. M.

Open house and tea for school librarians and others interested in work with juniors

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

Chairman, Elizabeth M. Smith, Public Library, Albany, N. Y.

Thursday, December 27, 2:30 P. M.

Informal Discussion of the Committee's Nation-wide Publicity Experiment

TRUSTEES SECTION

Secretary, Mrs. Jennie F. Purvin, trustee, Chicago Public Library

Friday, December 28, 8:00 P. M.

Topic: How Shall Public Libraries Be Supported?

State appropriations, new forms of local levies, spreading the cost over a larger area, and some facts from the survey of the metropolitan area of Chicago will be some of the aspects discussed.

UNIVERSITY AND REFERENCE LIBRARIANS

Chairman of Steering Committee,

Jackson E. Towne, Michigan State College Library, East Lansing

Thursday, December 27, 2:30 P. M.

Administration of Reference Work in Public Library Technology Rooms—Charles M. Mohrhardt, Public Library, Detroit, Mich.

Fraternity Libraries for College and University—Willard P. Lewis, State College Library, State College, Pa.
Bibliographic Detectives—Theodore W. Koch, Northwestern University Library, Evanston, Ill.

Graduate Library School Fellowships

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO will offer three fellowships of \$1,000 each for the academic year 1935-36 in its Graduate Library School. The fellowships are awarded by the President on the recommendation of the Committee on Fellowships and Scholarships. Applications must be in the hands of the Dean of the Graduate Library School on or before March 1, 1935. The following attainments are required:

a) The possession of a Bachelor's degree equivalent, or approximately equivalent, to that conferred by leading colleges and universities.

b) Completion of at least one year in an accredited library school.

c) At least one year of library experience under approved conditions.

In addition to the above requirements special consideration will be given to publications and manuscripts showing ability on the part of candidates to conduct original studies. Forms to be used in making application for admission, and for fellowships, may be obtained by writing the Graduate Library School, The University of Chicago.

A. L. A. Regional Conference

Memphis, Tennessee, October 17-20

NEARLY FIVE HUNDRED library workers from sixteen southern states attended a Regional Conference of the American Library Association at Memphis, Tennessee, October 17-20. This Conference was also the first joint meeting of the Southeastern and Southwestern Associations and the presidents of the two associations, Mrs. Lillian B. Griggs, of Durham, North Carolina, and Miss Julia Ideson, of Houston, Texas, presided, alternately, over the general sessions.

The theme of the Conference was "New Library Patterns for the New Times" and the sessions were marked throughout by a consciousness that trends in library developments must undergo definite changes to meet new conditions and the question as to the direction they should take was the dominant note in both papers and discussions, with emphasis on the regional library and the larger unit of service.

At the opening session Mr. Charles Compton, President of the American Library Association, was the principal speaker, his subject being "Putting Our National Plan to Work". This was the first of the stimulating addresses which characterized the conference.

On Thursday afternoon the Conference was addressed by Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, Chairman of the Tennessee Valley who spoke on "The Tennessee Valley Development Program and its Social and Economic Implications." Much interest centered in Dr. Morgan's presence as a guest speaker, because of the national importance of the development now being carried on, under his direction, in the Tennessee Valley.

Other highlights of the meeting were addresses by Dr. Rupert B. Vance of the University of North Carolina on "Regional Planning and Social Trends in the South"; Mr. Carleton B. Joeckel, of the University of Michigan, on "Some Observations on the Library and Its Relation to Government in the South"; Mr. Carl H. Milam, Executive Secretary of the American Library Association, on "Scope and Objectives in Planning"; Mr. Edward Wight, of the Graduate Library School, University of Chicago, on "Some Lessons from the Rosenwald Demonstrations"; Mr. Arnold Miles, of the Public Administration Service, Chicago, on "Planning in Action"; and Dr. Louis R. Wilson, of the Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago, on "What Should Be the South's New Objectives for the New Times?"

The second evening was given over to sectional meetings directed by co-chairmen from the two associations and on Friday evening, the "Book Dinner" long an attractive feature of

Southeastern Association Meetings, was enjoyed by more than four hundred guests.

Separate business sessions for the two groups and a last general session on Saturday morning brought to a close an unusually successful meeting.

Dr. Wilson's Ten Objectives

Recommendations For Future Library Development In The South

1. A redefinition of library service in terms of the needs of the South.
2. A more intensive and more objective study of Southern library conditions.
3. More extended and effective library training.
4. The development of a plan which will insure adequate library service for elementary schools.
5. A frontal attack upon the problem of the proper organization of library resources for adult education.
6. The building up of library resources for research in the South.
7. More reading materials which can be used by individuals whose level of reading ability is low.
8. Continuation of the movement for the revision of library standards for high schools and colleges in the South.
9. New legislation which will implement this library program.
10. That these associations shall continue to imagine vividly, to plan constructively for the future library development.

Joint Report Of Policy Committees

Joint Report Of The Policy Committees Of The Southeastern And Southwestern Library Associations In Joint Conference

1. We recommend that the S.E.L.A. and the S.W.L.A. plan to repeat the present successful experiment of a joint conference in the near future and at intervals thereafter, at some point accessible to members of the respective groups.
2. We strongly urge that the American Library Association continue to provide the services of a Southern Field Representative, a post of special importance during this period of planning, and now so ably occupied by Miss Tommie Dora Barker.
3. We heartily approve of the Plan for extension of Library influence and development as outlined by our

National Association. We believe that this development should follow natural rather than artificial lines, with emphasis on the larger unit as a basis of library service. There should be set up in each state a strong library extension agency to direct and unify all efforts to bring about the ends desired.

4. We endorse in principle the ten recommendations for future library development in the South presented to this Conference by Dr. Louis Round Wilson, with special recognition of the validity and importance of those objectives dealing with (1) Library Training; (2) Elementary School Library Service; and (3) Library Legislation.
5. All libraries, including College and University Libraries, should be considered as important factors in the successful working out of any regional plan, inasmuch as all libraries are vitally interested in extending their usefulness and influence.
6. We wish again to emphasize the responsibility of all libraries in preserving and making accessible to the general public the primary and secondary materials bearing on local, regional and state history. In this connection we urge the greatest cooperation possible in the acquisition and proper use of these invaluable historical sources. Especially important is the designating in each state of a suitable agency for the distribution and exchange of its public documents.

—FOR THE RESPECTIVE POLICY COMMITTEES

JAMES A. McMILLEN, *Chairman*,
S.W.L.A.

HAROLD F. BRIGHAM, *Chairman*,
S.E.L.A.

High School Library Standards

THE FOLLOWING interpretation of high school library standards in terms of public library service was passed by the Northeastern and Northwestern Library Associations as a recommended workable plan:

The Interpretation

It has been demonstrated that adequate library service to both communities and schools can be given economically and effectively by means of centralized administration from a municipal, county, or larger regional library when properly financed and adequately administered by trained personnel. But in view of the fact that difficulties have in some cases arisen relative to the adjustment of centralized service to meet the standards of local, state, and regional ac-

crediting agencies, it appears that a statement of equivalents is desirable.

Standards for a high school library whose service is either wholly or partially supplied by a public library should in no way be lower than the present High School Library Standards; but certain forms of service may be accepted as equivalents of these standards, with resultant advantage to both school and public library.

A statement of equivalents should not be confused with a plan for co-operative administration of the high school library. Such a plan will naturally be worked out in each community and will cover immediate administrative details, such as the method of book selection and purchase, final ownership of books, cataloging, transportation of books, et cetera.

The following is a statement of equivalents where administration is under or in cooperation with the public library.

1. BOOKS.

a. A basic collection for general reference work, collateral reading in connection with curricular subjects taught, and recreational reading should be permanently housed in the high school library.

b. Enough books to meet these requirements may be obtained on short or long term loans from the Public Library, provided these books are suitable for high-school use; and provided that the high-school library contains at all times, enough books to meet the minimum requirements of accrediting agencies.

In addition to this, the school library should be able to draw on the public library for special material as the needs arise.

c. The selection of books for the school library should be a co-operative enterprise, recommendations coming from teachers, school librarians, and public librarians.

2. PERIODICALS.

a. Magazines and newspapers as required by accrediting agencies should be received regularly at the high school library.

3. LIBRARIAN. As in High School Libraries Standards.

a. A public library, in order to render adequate service to school libraries, should be in charge of trained personnel. If the salary of the school librarian is paid by the school authorities she should be appointed in consultation with the public librarian; if her salary is paid by the library she

should be appointed in consultation with the school authorities. She should administer the library in accordance with the policies agreed upon by the school and public library authorities.

4. APPROPRIATION. As in High School Library Standards.

a. The school authorities should pay to the public library authorities for library service rendered the schools, on a basis to be agreed upon by the two agencies.

b. It shall be the responsibility of the public library to provide standard service in proportion to the funds made available.

5. ORGANIZATION. As in High School Library Standards.

a. Add: Much technical and clerical work, as ordering, cataloging, et cetera, should clear through the respective departments of the public library. This will relieve the school librarian sufficiently to enable her to give more time, and consequently better service, in the direct aid of students and teachers.

b. The school library should have permanently housed within it whatever records are necessary for its efficient administration and to meet the standards of accrediting agencies, and the public library should have whatever records are necessary for the correct and consistent technical work of the high school library handled through public library departments. It will seldom be necessary to set up duplicate records.

c. The records should include those indicating ownership of books and showing the relationship between expenditure and service rendered.

6. EQUIPMENT. As in High School Library Standards.

a. Add: The public library may reasonably be expected to provide estimates of needed equipment and to assist in working out correct specifications for library rooms, shelving, and other equipment.

7. COURSES IN THE USE OF THE LIBRARY. As in High School Library Standards.

a. Add: Courses in the use of the library may be given under supervision of the public library staff or the high school library staff. These courses should meet all requirements of accrediting agencies. Instructions in the use of the public library may appropriately be included in the course.

Note Of Correction

MISS BERNADETTE BECKER (who has a temporary position as librarian at St. Anthony's High School, Minneapolis, Minnesota) was stated to be a graduate of Emory '34 on page 852 of the November 1 issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL. Miss Becker graduated from St. Catherine's this year. The same error occurred with reference to Miss Bernice McCarthy (recently married) on page 853 of the same issue.

New Buildings

THROUGH THE GENEROSITY of Mr. and Mrs. Austin T. Levy, a new library building has been presented to the town of Harrisville, R. I. The library is of red brick, colonial style, a very charming building. Miss Dorothy M. Cummings, Pratt '30, is librarian, and Mrs. Maud Archer, assistant librarian. The library is open daily from 2:53 to 6:30-8:30 P.M., with the exception of Wednesdays and Sundays. All residents of the town of Burrillville and the neighboring town of Glocester are privileged to use the library.

GROUND is being broken at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., for the new administration building of Shiloh National Military Park. This building is to contain a library and a museum, in which are to be housed collections of books, diaries, letters, pictures and relics pertaining to the Battle of Shiloh and to the war between the States in general. Persons possessing any such material are requested to communicate with Randle Bond Truett, Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., in order that arrangements may be made either for the acquisition of the material or for making copies.

Denver Receives Private Library

MORE THAN 6,000 books, representing over half the private library of the late Dr. Claudius B. Spencer, have been received by Denver University as a bequest. The books cover particularly the fields of history, sociology, political science and politics. Included are works of literature and the classics and an especially ample collection of Egyptology.

Vassar Receives Rare Volumes

THE VASSAR COLLEGE Library recently received a gift of nearly 500 volumes of Russian literature, history and science. Dr. Matthew W. Pickard of Kansas City was the donor. Each book has a special value. Many are exceedingly rare, some editions not even to be found in such collections as that in the British Museum.

Library Books Reviewed

Library Manual¹

IN PREPARING the *Library Manual*, Miss Toser had in mind the library needs of the freshman and sophomore high school English classes. She has developed her plan, however, so directly and simply that the lessons have a broader use. A junior high pupil would find the subject matter interesting and the vocabulary sufficiently non-technical to meet his needs. On the other hand, the college student who might have missed library contacts could use this outline for self instruction.

Each lesson is set up in an orderly and a thorough manner. An explanation of the principle is given and with it is a drill which is based upon the illustrative material in the text. This is followed by practice exercises used with the drill, but dependent upon the local library collection for tools. In this way, each principle is applied to the specific situation in which it will be used. The explanations are simple, direct, and brief. The cuts and fac-similes are practical, illustrating a maximum of details. The problems in their turn are interesting and varied. In fact, the whole plan seems based upon common sense, and upon a psychological method of approach.

The content of each lesson is sufficiently flexible to fit varied local conditions. For instance, the problem on the charging system in the first lesson states sixteen possible schemes. The student is to check those which apply to his own library situation, and specify in each case the necessary details. Provisions are also made for possible variations in classification and cataloging. Thus, a pupil not only becomes familiar with his local situation but learns to appreciate other methods.

In the lesson on the reference books, a variety of titles is given under each type of book. The pupil is then expected to apply his knowledge of the card catalog by finding the call numbers of all those in his library collection. There is sufficient space left to add other titles to meet local preferences. This lesson will need to be checked with the actual books being used as the editions described are not always the ones available. For instance many people would have the 12 volume, rather than the 6 volume, edition of *The New Larned*.

The tenth lesson not only includes a general review through the construction of a bibliography, but it offers, as well, some general review

problems which test the pupil's selective ability. It illustrates as well as anything in the pamphlet, the careful work which has gone into the preparation of these lessons.

In addition to the actual lessons there is enclosed a set of objective tests to be given on the completion of each unit. These are varied in form: including true-false, multiple choice, completion, and matching. In each, there is a sampling of the subject matter. Besides the quizzes there is included a mastery test, in four parts, covering all lessons. The entire plan is set up in such a way that a pupil may test his own ability, or correct the work of his classmates.

Taken as a whole, this pamphlet seems likely to meet the demand for a simple outline which can be given to the student to work out for himself, and which requires only limited supervision from the busy teacher, or librarian.

—ALTHEA CURRIN
Librarian, Glenville High School
Library, Cleveland, Ohio

News And Innovations

THE SCHOLASTIC for November 14, p. 113, contains a vivid pictorial chart, based on figures taken from *Direct and Indirect Costs of the World War* published by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The possible beneficial investments which might have been made with the four hundred billion dollars which that "show" cost include "a \$5,000,000 library for every community" of the warring nations.

THE HARWICHPORT (Mass.) Library, according to the November *Massachusetts Library Club Bulletin*, is successfully conducting a fund-raising campaign by selling a cook book, *From Cape Cod Kitchens*, "set in the original handwriting of the contributors," and illustrated by Harold Brett. As the first edition of 500 copies was sold in a few days, a second edition is being published.

AGNES CAMILLA HANSEN, Associate Professor of Librarianship in the University of Denver has just had published a book, *Twentieth Century Forces in European Fiction*. Current forces, war, social experiments, scientific discoveries, and technological advances are analyzed as to their motivating modern European Fiction. About 500 novels, which picture these various forces at work, are listed under thirty-two heads. These novels, which are written in foreign tongues, are then compared with books by English and American authors.

DR. ETIENNE B. RENAUD, head of the Department of Anthropology of the University of Denver, has just published a book, *The First Thousand Yuma-Folsom Artifacts*, copies of which are being sent to the leading universities and museums of the United States, France, England, Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland. Dr. Renaud's book is the enlargement of a paper he wrote in 1931, in which he furnished descriptive terminology and other facts concerning Folsom and Yuma points in the State of New Mexico. This was the first paper ever written on the subject.

THE CITY LIBRARY, Springfield, Mass., *Bulletin* for November carries an interesting note which asks its readers to help "in selecting the best twenty books of the twenty previous years for a private library"—possible suggestions for the Christmas shopping list. The first, 1914, selection is reprinted. It bears a distinct stamp not only of readers but of lovers of literature as well. If the new list is as successful as the old, it might well be called "Best Loved Books", in distinction to routine "best" lists.

HARLEY W. MITCHELL is to be congratulated on his editorship of *Reading and the School Library*, the second, November, number of which has just appeared. The magazine is the useful quarto size, well printed, and excellently illustrated. As apparent in these two issues, Mr. Mitchell appears to bring an interesting viewpoint to this field. The important articles, so far, have carried an unusual blend of school and library interests—which is as it should be—and there is a minimum of retrospection. If he continues to print such gems as Etta Lane Matthews's "Growing Up in the Library", a simple statement of a tremendous fact, he may well feel that he is making a real contribution to professional literature.

THE MIMEOGRAPHED Annual Report of the Senate Library Committee of the University of Illinois dated June 30, 1934 shows 928,658 volumes in the libraries at Urbana, and 49,554 volumes in the Medicine, Dentistry and Pharmacy libraries in Chicago, or a total of 978,212 volumes. The total number of volumes, pamphlets, maps and pieces of music is 1,245,977. A list of the rare books and manuscripts photographed for the Library during the year is given.

The circulation for the year was 193,116; the recorded use within the libraries 603,474; borrowed from other libraries, 436 volumes; loaned to other libraries, 1,644 volumes; expenditures for books, periodicals and binding, \$96,819.

¹Toser, Marie A. *Library Manual*: a study-work manual for high school freshmen and sophomores (New York: H. W. Wilson Co. c1934) Price 70c.

In The Library World

Pirandello Wins 1934 Nobel Prize

LUIGI PIRANDELLO, famous Italian dramatist and novelist was awarded the Nobel literary prize on November 8. Selected from a host of American and European literary figures, Pirandello was given the famous award, which last year went to Ivan Bunin, Russian author, and which normally is worth about \$45,000. The amount varies from year to year.

Pirandello was born at Girgenti, Sicily, in 1867, and was educated at Rome and the University of Bonn. His present home is in Rome. His writings have been varied, including poetry, plays and prose. His best known works include *As You Desire Me*, *Six Characters in Search of an Author*, *The Man With the Flower in His Mouth*, *The Mock Emperor* and *The Life I Gave You*.

High Lights From Los Angeles

WITH MORE THAN 13,000,000 book circulations, a loss of 3½ per cent was recorded, in the forty-sixth annual report of the Los Angeles, Cal., Public Library, over the previous year—the first circulation loss in twenty-four years.

The cumulative effect of continued loss in income (15 per cent this year and a total of 43 per cent since 1929) is seen in depleted book collections and continued loss in fiction and juvenile circulation, the fields where book budget cuts have been heaviest.

Economies put into effect to meet the reduced budget include salary cuts ranging from 2½ to 14 per cent, a book budget reduction of 33 per cent, lessening of hours of service in branches, a reduced summer schedule in all libraries and the closing of twelve stations (temporary collections of books placed in charge of a custodian to serve communities not easily accessible to branches, or special groups). A registration fee of \$2. a year was required of those living outside Los Angeles. These economies and reductions resulted in a loss both in the number of card holders and in the number of books borrowed.

Children's book borrowings amounted to 3,042,138 or 24 per cent of the total circulation. Adult fiction circulation amounted to 6,369,396 or 49 per cent of the total. Adult non-fiction circulation amounted to 3,611,405 or 27 per cent of the total. Circulation gains were made in magazines, useful arts, fine arts, biography, history and religion.

The Los Angeles Public Library circulated 10.57 books per capita. For each of the 387,467 registered borrowers there were 36.6 books loaned. For each member of the library staff

(omitting janitorial and building force) the circulation of books amounted to 25,140.

In the non-fiction adult circulation, the amount of reading in the various classes is as follows: literature (explained by the quantity of work done by students of the several universities), social science, useful arts, travel and biography, fine arts, philosophy, history, foreign books, science, religion and study of languages.

General alertness to current interest, eagerness to understand the economic and social conditions and a desire for adult self-education are noted by the City Librarian, Althea Warren, who describes two major results of the years of depressed budgets—first that librarians have learned to weigh, evaluate and utilize collections as never before and, second, that the general public has turned in greater degree than ever before to the resources of the library for practical and educational assistance. That the library will hold an important place in the future civilized world is certain, Miss Warren concludes, if librarians are able to rise to their opportunities and to prevent too drastic curtailment of supporting funds.

Resolution By School Section

WE, the members of the School Library Section of the Michigan Library Association, feel it a privilege to add our expression of gratitude and esteem for Mr. Edwin L. Miller, to the many tributes that have already been expressed.

We feel that through the death of Mr. Miller the educational forces of the whole country have lost a most valuable and enthusiastic member.

The advancement of the methods of education was the subject nearest to his heart. We, who have known Mr. Miller and worked with him for many years, know that he felt the necessity and value of libraries as a vital part of the educational system, therefore, we feel his passing keenly as an irreparable loss to the whole library world.

Although Mr. Miller is no longer with us in body, the spirit of his life and interests will survive in the future evolution of educational thought.

We wish to express to Mrs. Miller our sympathy for her in her great loss.

May a copy of these resolutions be published in the minutes of the Michigan Library Association, the Michigan Educational Journal, The Detroit Educational Bulletin, The Detroit Educational News, and THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Respectfully submitted,

—JULIA C. GARST,
Chairman of Committee

Information Wanted, Early A.L.A. History

THE UNDERSIGNED is preparing a history of the American Library Association, from 1876 to the present time, and asks the assistance and cooperation of members conversant with the early history of the Association; the early establishment of County Library systems, the organization of the War Service Work, the Enlarged Program and matters of particular interest not to be found in library periodicals. Information, even of the most trivial nature, will be received with thanks and appreciation.

—FRANK P. HILL,
82 Tremont Street, Hartford, Conn.

Speaking Of Codes

AS MRS. BARBARA COWLES has broached the question: "Shall Librarians Have a Code?"¹ we offer the following as a suggestion to those who reply in the affirmative.

- | | |
|-------|--|
| AAA | Attract All Ages (to the library) |
| CCC | Children's Cozy Corner! |
| CCC | Control Circulation Costs |
| CSB | Censor Salacious Books |
| CWA | Cull Worthless Accumulations |
| ECNR | Eagerly Counsel New Readers |
| ECPE | Expert Checking Prevents Errors |
| FACA | File All Clippings Alphabetically (by subject) |
| FCA | File Cards Accurately |
| FCT | Feature Current Topics |
| FDIC | Find Deficiencies in Catalog |
| FESB | Firmly Evict Soiled Books |
| FERA | Furnish Efficient Reference Aids |
| FHC | Furnish Help Courteously |
| FHOLC | Fill Holes of Library's Classes |
| FSHC | Found Story Hour Classes |
| FSRC | Find Short Routine Cuts |
| NEC | Never Encourage Cribbing |
| NIRA | Novel Ideas Rouse Attention |
| NLB | Neat Library Books! |
| NRA | NEW READERS ALWAYS |
| PAB | Prepare Ample Bibliographies |
| PRA | Prompt Reference Assistants! |
| PWA | Publish Weekly Additions |
| SAB | Satisfy All Borrowers |
| TVA | Treasure Visual Aids |

—PLACIDUS S. KEMPE, O.S.B.,
Librarian, Abbey Library, St. Meinrad, Ind. (From Catholic Library World, October 15, 1934.)

¹ LIB. JOUR. 59:5, Jan. 1, 1934.

Growing Up With Good Books

FOLLOWING is the third in the series of short, popular reading lists on the subject for the month, selected by the A. L. A. Publicity Committee for nation-wide emphasis. The series began in the October 1 issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL and will be a regular monthly feature for nine more months.

Beard, C. A. & Beard, Mary, *Rise of American Civilization*.

Macmillan, 1927 \$12.50 (2 vols.) "Brilliant and stimulating interpretation of American history from the earliest time to the machine age."

Browne, Lewis, *This Believing World*. Macmillan, 1926 \$3.50

"A popular book on comparative religion . . . comprehensive, unified, colorful, often romantic and free from dogmatic conviction or cant."

Gardner, Helen, *Art Through the Ages*. Harcourt, 1926 \$4.

"Although the book was written primarily as an introductory course, it reads with all the atmosphere of delightful lectures."

J Jeans, Sir James, *Universe Around Us*. Macmillan, 1931 \$4.50

"A fascinating account in simple language, exploring the universe from stars to atoms and unfolding the drama of nebulae and suns."

Keyserling, Hermann, *Travel Diary of a Philosopher*. Harcourt, 1929 \$5.

"The travel record of a noted German philosopher and scholar."

Lynd, R. S. & Lynd, Sylvia, *Middletown*. Harcourt, 1929 \$5.

"For a year the authors lived in a representative American town (Muncie, Ind.) and took part in all its activities. In this book they give an extraordinarily vivid and accurate picture of how the Middletowners work, play, think, worship and bring up their children."

Powys, J. C., *Meaning of Culture*. Norton, 1929 \$3.

"Mr. Powys makes of culture a philosophy of life which he believes may save the personality of the individual in danger of being obliterated in the industrial furor of today."

Robinson, J. H., *Mind in the Making*. Harper, 1930 \$1.

"The author in tracing the mind's history from its animal origin, reveals the reasons for our intellectual bondage . . . points the way to the freedom of the mind that will solve the world's problems as they arise."

Rolland, Romain, *Jean-Christophe*. Holt, 1930 \$1.

"A novel centering around a young German musical genius in Paris . . .

is a running comment on the main tendencies of music, literature and politics during the last fifty years."

Slosson, E. E., *Creative Chemistry*. Century, 1930 \$3.50

"Relates the achievements of chemistry in industry, agriculture and warfare, emphasizing the economic necessity for realizing future possibilities."

Sumner, W. G., *Folkways*. Ginn, 1907 \$4.20

"An important contribution to the scientific study of society."

Van Loon, H. W., *Van Loon's Geography*. Simon & Schuster, 1932 \$3.50

"He has consistently stressed the human and physical elements in geography rather than the economic and political side."

Hungarian Information Bureau Opens

A "HUNGARIAN Official Travel Information Bureau" has been opened in the R. K. O. Building, Rockefeller Center, New York. This bureau is being maintained by the Royal Hungarian Ministry of Commerce for the purpose of supplying accurate and reliable information about Hungary. It will not sell transportation or engage in commercial transactions of any kind, but it will endeavor to cooperate to the fullest extent with steamship lines, travel bureaus and other organizations interested in travel. The office is equipped to distribute posters and other display material, as well as descriptive literature pertaining to Hungary; also to give full and reliable information regarding travel facilities, time tables and tariffs, hotel and sightseeing rates, and all other details in connection with travel. Miss Meda Lynn is the director and Mr. Stephen T. Goerl is the Hungarian representative for the United States and Canada.

"Code" Suggestions Solicited

THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION'S Committee on Salaries and Employment will be glad to receive from members of the Association and from the profession at large suggestions to be considered by the Committee in formulating a "Code of Standards and Practice" for the profession.

The matter of formulating such a Code, which was suggested to the Executive Committee of the American Library Association at Montreal last June by the Salaries Committee, was referred back to the Salaries and Employment Committee itself.

Instructions state that the Code shall include the essential personnel provisions of our present Code of Ethics but shall be more specific and comprehensive. It shall include provisions relating to compensation and working con-

ditions of library personnel; provisions for other employer and employee relationships and governmental relationships.

Not only will suggestions relative to topics to be covered by such a Code be welcome, but specific provisions which members of the profession would like to have considered will be welcome also.

Inasmuch as the exact scope of the proposed Code is not yet determined, there is still an opportunity to consider any phase of the problem.

—JOHN BOYNTON KAISER,
Chairman, A.L.A. Committee on
Salaries & Employment
Librarian, Public Library,
Oakland, California

McGill University Library School

THE MCGILL UNIVERSITY Library School began its eighth year on September 25, 1934, with an enrollment of sixteen students, and one partial. The following universities are represented: McGill University, University of Montreal, Dalhousie University, University of Manitoba, University of Alberta, University of New Brunswick and the University of California.

Wisconsin Library School

THE 1935 CLASS of the Wisconsin Library School, the twenty-ninth class, registered on Monday, September 24, with an enrollment of thirty-eight. Geographically the group represents all sections of the country, coming as it does from thirteen states from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from one foreign country, Germany. Naturally the largest group is from Wisconsin and numbers fifteen; five come from Indiana, three each from Illinois and Iowa, two each from Minnesota and North Dakota, and one each from Kentucky, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Oregon, and Pennsylvania.

Scholastically the group presents an excellent background on which to build professional training; one is a Doctor of Jurisprudence from Freiburg University, two have a Master's degree, and several others have graduate work well on toward the master's; twenty-three have the baccalaureate degree, nine are seniors who will receive their bachelor's degree in June, and three entered by passing a stiff entrance examination, thus proving that they could carry the work with distinction. Six were awarded senior high honors, and honors, or were graduated *magna cum laude*, one was elected to Phi Beta Kappa, while other scholarship honors such as election to honor societies could be cited. Ten have had some previous library experience.

Among Librarians

Necrology

WILLIAM L. CLEMENTS, former regent of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., and a noted book collector, died at Bay City, Mich., November 6, at the age of seventy-four. Mr. Clements presented to the University of Michigan the library building named after him and the great collection of Americana it contains.

DR. BENJAMIN RAND, librarian emeritus of Emerson Philosophical Library at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., died on November 9 at the home of his brother at Canning, Nova Scotia. He was seventy-eight years old.

MARY NEILSON WALKER, for forty-three years a member of the staff of the New Brunswick, N. J., Free Public Library, died November 1 after a prolonged illness. For the last twelve years Miss Walker had been head of the Cataloging Department.

Appointments

MIRIAM A. BOND, Simmons '34, has accepted the position of librarian of the Plymouth, New Hampshire, Normal School.

DAGNY BORGE, Wisconsin '25, has resigned as librarian of the T. B. Scott Public Library, Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin, where she has been for five years, to accept an appointment as library assistant on the staff of the Agricultural Library of the University of Wisconsin, Madison.

MRS. W. S. CALDWELL, McGill '28, has resigned as librarian of the Law Library, McGill University, Montreal, Canada. Miss Pauline Morrison, McGill '32, has been appointed librarian to replace her.

WINNIFRED CHAPMAN, Simmons '13, has been appointed a temporary cataloger at the Brockton, Mass., Public Library.

ADELINE COOKE, Wisconsin '23, has been appointed librarian of the Baldwin Public Library, Birmingham, Mich., to succeed Mrs. Nancy B. Thomas, Wisconsin '22, who had resigned to accept the librarianship of the Appleton, Wisconsin, Public Library.

MILDA P. CULL, Washington '30, has been appointed head of the Cataloging Department in the Washington State Library, Olympia, Wash.

BARBARA F. DALY, Wisconsin '31, was appointed librarian of the T. B. Scott Public Library, Wisconsin Rapids, Wis., on November 1.

OLGA A. ERBE, Wisconsin '32, was awarded the Lydia Roberts fellowship by the School of Library Service, Co-

lumbia University. This is a fellowship for Iowa students at Columbia. Miss Erbe has matriculated at Columbia for the year of study in the Library School.

MARY LEE HALL, Michigan '33, is serving as reference librarian in the Washington State Library, Olympia, Wash.

VIRGINIA HILL, Simmons '34, has been appointed librarian of the Lithgow Public Library, Augusta, Maine.

CORINNE KITTELSON, Wisconsin '10, has been appointed head of the Catalog Department of the Jacksonville, Florida, Public Library.

ELEANOR MCGONAGLE, Simmons '33, has joined the cataloging staff of the Kirstein Business Branch of the Boston, Mass., Public Library.

CORNELIA OSBORNE, McGill '28, has returned to her position of librarian of the Engineering Library, McGill University, Montreal, Canada, after a year's leave of absence.

LOUISE G. PRICHARD, Illinois '29, head of the Reference Department of the University of Cincinnati Libraries, Cincinnati, Ohio, became reference librarian of Tulane University, New Orleans, La., on October 1.

FRANKLIN H. PRICE was appointed librarian of the Free Library of Philadelphia, Pa., on November 5. Mr. Price has been in the service of the library for thirty-five years and at the time of his appointment was acting librarian.

DOROTHY J. RANDALL, Wisconsin '27 and Leone G. Bryhan, Wisconsin '28, are organizing reference and research material for the Wisconsin State Planning Committee, which has its offices in the State Office Building.

JOHN RIDINGTON, president of the Canadian Library Council, and librarian of the University of British Columbia, has been appointed a member of the British Columbia Library Commission. The appointment is for three years.

ELIZABETH W. SIMMONS, Simmons '33, has been appointed librarian at the Avon, New York, Public Library.

SISTER HELEN (Helen Sheehan), Simmons '26, has been appointed librarian of Trinity College, Washington, D. C.

EZELYN STARSTEAD, Wisconsin '33, has been engaged by the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation to index its reports. She will work in the offices of the Foundation, Bascom Hall, Madison, under the general supervision of Dr. H. L. Russell, director. When this work is completed she goes as librarian to the Clintonville, Wis., Public Library.

RUTH THOMASON, North Carolina '34, has accepted the position of librarian of the High School, Spartanburg, S. C.

ROZETTA THURSTON, Denver '33, is librarian of the Fort Collins, Colorado, High School Library.

ELEANOR TITSWORTH, North Carolina '33, after doing volunteer work in the Maryland Library Commission was appointed as assistant in the Pascaic, N. J., Public Library, last spring.

MARY E. TODD, Syracuse '99, has been appointed school librarian of the Onondaga Valley Academy, Syracuse, N. Y.

GLADYS E. TRASK, Pittsburgh '32, is now children's librarian in the LaGrange, Ill., Public Library.

MARJORIE TRUE, Wisconsin '26, joined the staff of Northwestern University Library, Evanston, Ill., in July as assistant in the Circulation Department.

RUTH TRUSDELL, Pratt '33, formerly of the staff of the Yale University Library, has been appointed assistant in the Public Library of Bennington, Vt.

MARY ELEANOR TUCKER, North Carolina '33, has been appointed librarian of North High School, Winston-Salem, N. C.

DOROTHY WALTERS, North Carolina '32, formerly high school librarian, Crewe, Virginia, is now high school librarian at Clarendon, Va.

MARION E. WESCOTT, Syracuse '31, has been appointed junior assistant in the Elizabeth, N. J., Public Library.

FLORENCE WINSLOW, North Carolina '32, has recently been appointed assistant in the Children's Department of the Southwest Branch of the Kansas City, Mo., Public Library.

MARGARET WRIGHT, North Carolina '32, has been appointed librarian of Lander College, Greenwood, S. C.

Marriages

F. ELVA ACKLAM, Wisconsin '30, and Dr. Arvil L. Stark were married on August 25. Mrs. Stark had been on the staff of the Iowa State College for four years.

ELEANOR AKIN, Pratt '26, and Reynolds Gale Rockwell were recently married. Mrs. Rockwell is on the staff of the Greenwich, Conn., Public Library.

ROBEY ELIZABETH BAIR, Pittsburgh '31, and Thomas Carlile Pratt were married in June 1934 at Jackson Heights, L. I.

RUTH S. BAKER, Wisconsin '32, and Robert A. Voet were married on June 7. They are living in Oak Park, Ill., where Mrs. Voet has been on the public library staff since her graduation.

BEATRICE BERGEN, New York '26, and George Adolphe Libaire were married on June 23, 1934.

LOUCILE A. CRIST, Wisconsin '29, was married to Robert G. Stewart at her home in Beloit, on October 14. They are living in Chicago.

ALMA C. DAVIS, Wisconsin '27, and Gustave E. Punke were married in the summer of 1934. Mrs. Punke was children's librarian of the Mason City, Iowa, Public Library from the time of her graduation until her marriage.

MARGARET G. DAVIS, Columbia '32, and Frederick Palmer, Jr., were recently married.

LEAH E. DIEHL, Wisconsin '27, and Edward D. Gruber were married on September 20. Mrs. Gruber resigned as cataloger at the Wisconsin Legislative Library at the time of her marriage.

ANNA P. DURAND, Albany '25, and John Wood Logan, Jr., were married on June 23, 1934.

BETSY H. FULLER, Columbia '30, and Arthur K. Stone were married on February 10, 1934.

SARAH C. GILMORE, Wisconsin '31, and Edward G. Wetzel were married on August 31. Mrs. Wetzel was formerly an assistant on the staff of the Anderson, Ind., Public Library.

MARY L. HICKS, Wisconsin '12, and Dr. Arthur C. Bachmeyer were married on July 5.

MARGARET VISSCHER HOAG, Syracuse '32, and Raymond A. Steers were married on August 4. Mrs. Steers is librarian of the Central Park Intermediate School, Schenectady, N. Y.

HELEN B. HOWLAND, Wisconsin '32, and Albert L. Reed were married on September 29.

JUNE JOHNSTON, Syracuse '30, and John Y. Andrews were married on October 8. Mrs. Andrews is hospital librarian in the Youngstown, Ohio, Public Library.

M. RUTH LEAMER, Wisconsin '29, and Augustus D. Thomas were married on June 20. Mrs. Thomas was assistant for five years in the Central High School Library, Tulsa, Okla.

EFFIE LEE MCKEE, Columbia '29, and A. E. Fenton were married on June 24, 1934.

VIRGINIA A. MEEKS, Wisconsin '32, and C. Howard Cunningham were married on July 20. Mrs. Cunningham is on the staff of the Music Department of the New York Public Library.

EMILY SUE MITCHELL, Pittsburgh '33, and Edwin Arthur Booth were married on April 14, 1934 at DuBois, Pa.

ELIZABETH E. MOORE, Simmons '29, was married on October 20, 1934 to Mr. Joseph Allison Skeen, in Ogden, Utah. Mrs. Skeen was formerly librarian of the Lincoln Branch of the Kalamazoo, Mich., Public Library.

HARRIET ELEANOR MORDEN, Pittsburgh '30, was married to Sidney Lewis Happ of Port Jervis, N. Y., in Greensburg, Pa., in July, 1934.

DOROTHY E. NEVIN, Pittsburgh '29, and the Reverend Roy C. Blair were married July 31, 1934 at Pittsburgh, Pa.

BELL OWENS, Emory '32, and Lafayette Mack Livingston, were recently married at Tuscaloosa, Ala.

MARJORIE PARKER, McGill '29, who held the position of reviser in the McGill University Library School, Montreal, Canada, has resigned to marry Mr. Henri Leduc.

DOROTHY K. PERRY, Wisconsin '30, and Rev. Charles R. Johnson were married on September 25. Mrs. Johnson before her marriage was librarian at Rice Lake, Wis., Public Library.

MILDRED H. POPE, Albany '16, librarian of the State Library, Olympia, Wash., was recently married to Judge Bruce Blake of Olympia, Judge of the Washington Supreme Court.

FRANCES I. PREBLE, Simmons '30, was married recently to Mr. Howard P. Farwell, Jr., and is living at 415 Prospect Avenue, El Paso, Texas. Mrs. Farwell was previously associate librarian of the Waterville, Maine, Public Library.

ANNE PROCTER, Wisconsin '26, and George H. Bensch were married on July 26. Their home is in Jamestown, N. D., where Mrs. Bensch has been the librarian for seven years.

MARY LOUISE REED, Wisconsin '32, and Gerald Shelby were married on August 15. Mrs. Shelby was children's librarian of the Bismarck, N. D., Public Library until her marriage.

WILLIAM WALKER ROCKWELL and Katharine Richards were married on November 8 at South Orange, N. J. Mr. Rockwell is librarian of Union Theological Seminary, New York City.

K. JEAN SALISBURY, Syracuse '33, and Warren L. Bobeau were recently married.

EVELYN E. SARNES, Simmons '31, was married on September 4 to Manley Francis Littlefield, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. Littlefield are living at 2 Grace Court, Brooklyn, N. Y.

EDEL E. SEEBACH, Wisconsin '25, was married to Florence Rumery on October 20. Their home is in Milwaukee, Wis., where Mr. Seebach has been on the Public Library staff since his graduation.

HAZEL M. SELL, Wisconsin '31, and Claude H. Van Marter were married on August 12.

MARY ELIZABETH SHANNON, Pittsburgh '32, and Walter S. McKee were married on January 20, 1934.

MARTHA H. SISSON, Simmons '32, was married on July 7 to Mr. Ara Tzolag Dildilian in New York City.

MILDRED V. SMITHERS, Wisconsin '31, an assistant on the staff of the Fond du Lac, Wis., Public Library, was married to Kenneth Pinkerton in August. They are living in Appleton, Wis.

KATHRYNE M. STANFORD, for sixteen years librarian of the branch library of the School of Agriculture at the Pennsylvania State College has resigned, effective December first next, to be married.

J. VERNON STEINMANN, Syracuse '34, and Miss Marion B. Craig of Rochester were married on September 1. Mr. Steinmann is assistant librarian of the Rochester (N. Y.) Public Library.

In The Field Of Bibliography

SOME MISCELLANEOUS NOTES:

The October number of A.L.A.'s *Subscription Books Bulletin* belongs to the "joy forever" category of compilations. Mary Eastwood, Winifred Ver Nooy, and Mary Lee Hall have presented information about dictionaries. The field is not so filled with reputable works that any great exercise in selection need be made, except to issue warnings about the value of earlier editions and reprints still in existence; these are duly given. But evaluation and relative importance of standard works are different matters. The annotations are most successful. It would seem that "every library will want a copy"—two copies, perhaps: the second for quick reference in the pamphlet file.

The Harvard University Press has just issued an additional index to Wilbur C. Abbott's *A Bibliography of Oliver Cromwell*, published in 1929. It lists the periodicals, publications of societies, series, etc., and notes addenda, corrigenda, and delenda. It will be sent free to owners of the book upon request.

This office has received some publications of the All-Union Association of Agricultural Bibliography, of Moscow—now composed of the All-Union Lenin Public Library, the All-Union Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences, and like institutions and organizations—which issues useful bibliographies in its field. In no activity can a more admirable example of "putting information to work" be found than in the wide gathering of references which composes these works. Language barrier, of course, precludes their general use, but they show a vitality and wide-awakeness which may well be envied by similar groups in any country.

Hachette, of Paris, announces a cumulation of the monthly lists which have appeared in the admirable bibliographic periodical, "*Biblio*", which has been used, and of which mention has been made, this past year in "Current Library Literature". This journal seeks to list all French books, wherever published. It will be called "*Biblio*" 1934. Subscriptions are invited, at 35 francs by those who receive the journal, or 45 francs by those who do not, according to the publisher's announcement.

—KARL BROWN

Children's Librarians' Notebook

Reviews Of Juvenile Books By Children's Librarians

Science, Useful Information

Coates, Christopher W. **

**TROPICAL FISHES FOR A PRIVATE
AQUARIUM**

The author has given us a book chock full of expert information in non-technical language for the amateur collector and breeder of tropical fishes. He is very clear about the assembling of an aquarium and the plants that are good to use. The book is illustrated with fifty-six photographs and several beautiful color plates. The information is simple enough for any boy or girl who is old enough to be interested in puppies, for instance, to understand the text easily. There is a good index of both common and Latin names. Mr. Coates is the keeper of Tropical Fish in the New York Aquarium. Recommended for purchase as a book that is entertaining as well as informative. Liveright, \$2.50.

—ALICE E. BROWN

Holland, Rupert Sargent *

BIG BRIDGE

As in his earlier books Mr. Holland has given to young people of Junior High School age and older, a mass of information about bridges in a fascinating story. He has divided his book into four parts. Beginning with "Early times" he tells of the Cave dwellers and Lake dwellers and their bridges. In part two, "Timber and Stone" is discussed in eight chapters, from the Roman bridges and aqueducts, to the new day, when in the age of steam and of railways, a new type of bridge of "Iron and Steel" was essential. This type Mr. Holland tells about in twelve chapters. Now in part four he comes to the "Big Bridge" which is a story of the building of the recently completed George Washington bridge over the Hudson River at New York City. The book is illustrated with more than fifty drawings by Edward Shenton. There is no index but a full table of contents. Recommended for purchase. Macrae-Smith, \$2.

—ALICE E. BROWN

La Monte, F. R. and Welch, M. H. *

VANISHING WILDERNESS

Almost any child of any age and adults as well will be entertained with these nineteen delightful wild animal tales. The authors are on the scientific staff of the American Museum of Natural History and give us authentic information concerning the rapid disappearance of our wild animals. As you read the chapter on giraffe herds and how they manage in wooded sections among the branches of the trees, but run headlong into the unseen, unfamiliar telegraph wires of the open country you will think it a tale you can't believe. The authors, Miss La Monte and Mrs. Welch have shown us many instances of man ever pushing to the front and the wild animal moving back. Captain Vladimir Perfilieff has done nice black and white illustrations and two color plates. It is the

* Book should be added to collection of between 10,000 and 30,000.

** Book should be added to collection of 10,000 or less.

July selection for 9, 10, and 11 year old members of Junior Literary Guild. Recommended. Liveright, \$2.50.

—ALICE E. BROWN

Lent, Henry B. **

WIDE ROAD AHEAD!

From the beginning of the horseless carriage or gas buggy as it was called, running at the reckless speed of eight miles per hour, to the 1934 stream lined bodies with a 90-horse power engine, we have the brief story of the automobile, in the first chapter. The rest of the book is devoted to a visit to one of the largest automobile factories in the world at Detroit. You are conducted through one building after another. First the drawing room, foundry, machine shop, body plant and the long famous assembly line where you watch cars being built. The book is sure to appeal to boys young and older who are machine minded. Recommended for purchase in any size library. Macmillan, \$2.

—ALICE E. BROWN

Smalley, Janet *

DO YOU KNOW?

Many children at four or five observe the insects and spiders with a good deal of curiosity. This gay picture book of very interesting information will appeal to those children and to many others it will give rise to questions. Miss Smalley has a good method of imparting information to these little tots and draws delightfully for them. Third grade children will be glad to find such a book on the shelf for them to read also. Recommended for purchase. Morrow, \$1.25.

—ALICE E. BROWN

Handicraft

Shoen, Harriet H. **

LET'S MAKE A BOOK

"This little book is intended only as a very simple introduction to bookmaking, with suggestions for useful and entertaining activities for younger boys and girls." Preface. Clear directions for making such easy books as: a scrapbook, a photograph album, a cook book, a sketchbook, all leading up to the making of a real book. Particularly recommended for beginners in this craft. Macmillan, 75¢.

—MARJORIE F. POTTER

"In aquariums, planetariums, natural science museums he [the child] may see the phenomena of the physical world. In schools he will be shown the records of contemporary life. In libraries he will find the hopes and loves and laughter of all peoples."

—Story Cove.

Fiction

Berger, Josef *

POGO, THE CIRCUS HORSE

Slight for the price, but genuinely amusing is this story of an imitation or "two clown" horse whose front legs quarreled with his back legs and parted company forever. We have nothing like this in children's literature. The amazing adventures of Pogo will exactly satisfy children who can see a joke, and may loosen the stiffness of those too seriously inclined. Good humor at the child's own level is so rare that we recommend this highly for grades 4 to 6. Coward, \$2.

—LETHA M. DAVIDSON

Boatsworth, Elizabeth **

AWAY GOES SALLY

A distinguished book is this gentle contribution to pioneer literature, with Helen Sewell's pictures which are exactly right. Sally, a little girl of 1790, leaves her New England farm home to go pioneering in Maine. To persuade Aunt Deborah to leave her comfortable old home, a little house on runners is built. In this they all travel, drawn by oxen. Sally, belonging to the "seen and not heard" generation, is more silent than we could wish, but little girls from 6 to 12 will love her. Macmillan, \$2.

—LETHA M. DAVIDSON

Smith, Susan

MADE IN SWEDEN

Slight for the price, this latest of the "Made In" series is disappointing. The author's splendid, careful work deserved better format. Libraries needing easy material on Sweden will find use for it, though it has no index. The pictures by Gustav Carlstrom are excellent, but the photographs huddled together at the back are too small to be useful. Minton, \$2.

—LETHA M. DAVIDSON

Gaither, Frances

THE SCARLET COAT

Through the eyes of Pierre Rolland, a boy of La Salle's company, we see the vast panorama of pioneer life in the South among the half civilized Indian tribes of that day. The French and Spanish background of our early history is well given, but the plot lacks both clarity and interest. Boys from 12 to 16 will find parts of the book thrilling and the rest hard going. Macmillan, \$2.

—LETHA M. DAVIDSON

Hess, Ejeril

SANDRA'S CELLAR

Story of a plucky girl's experience in a bookstore in California. Romantic plot and reality of atmosphere compensate but do not atone for deficiencies of style. Too much slang, too much persiflage, too many banalities spoil what would otherwise be a fine story for older girls. Since books giving help in vocational guidance are so much needed this should perhaps be purchased anyway. Macmillan, \$1.75.

—LETHA M. DAVIDSON

Sublette, C. M. **

GREENHORN'S HUNT

Exciting and wholesome is this boy's story of pioneering on the Great Plains in 1823. Dick Haverell is a convincing hero, the back-woods dialect is well done, details are amusing. For boys 10 to 16. Bobbs, \$2.

—LETHA M. DAVIDSON

Advance Book Information

Including Books To Be Published Between January 1 and January 15, Based On Data Supplied By Publishers. Issued Semi-Monthly. Juveniles And Text Books Not Included.

Ar: Fine Arts
Bi: Biography
Bu: Business

Dr: Drama
Ec: Economics
Hi: History

Mu: Music
Po: Poetry
Re: Religion

Sc: Science
Sp: Sports
Tr: Travel

Non-Fiction

Abraham, R. N.

DIVERSIONS AND PASTIMES

Pastimes for everybody—tricks, games, puzzles and problems. Dutton, \$1.75. (1/4/35)

American-Russian Chamber of Commerce, comp.

HANDBOOK OF THE SOVIET UNION

An authoritative economic and political source book on modern Russia. Market: Business men, bankers, exporters, libraries. John Day, \$3.50. (1/14/35)

Barnes, James Strachey

HALF A LIFE

An Englishman, a member of the famous Strachey family, who has met and known many of the brilliant figures of Europe in the last two decades, tells about the first half of his life, from birth to the years following the war. Illustrated. Market: Readers of biography and memoirs. Coward-McCann, \$3. (1/35)

Britnieva, Mary

ONE WOMAN'S STORY

A Russian war nurse gives an exciting account of her experiences at the front with her husband, a Russian surgeon, and later in Leningrad under the Soviets. King, \$2.50. (1/2/35)

Chamberlain, Rudolph W.

THERE IS NO TRUCE: A LIFE OF THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE

A biography of Thomas Mott Osborne, former warden of Sing Sing, whose dramatic life and stormy career was devoted to prison reform. Illustrated. Market: Biography readers, those interested in penology, libraries. Macmillan, \$3.50. (1/35)

Coontz, Admiral Robert E.

TRUE ANECDOTES OF AN ADMIRAL

True stories of the seven seas as told by the former Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet. Dorrance, \$1.75. (1/4/35)

Corsi, Edward

IN THE SHADOW OF LIBERTY

The inside story of Ellis Island as told by the former United States Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization in the New York district. Illustrated. Market: People interested in immigration and its problems, libraries. Macmillan, \$3. (1/35)

Crecraft, Earl W.

FREEDOM OF THE SEAS

An analysis of this important element of the doctrine of neutrality and neutral rights. Of especial interest in view of the forthcoming Naval Conference. Appleton-Century, \$3. (1/35)

Dickey, Florence V.

FAMILIAR BIRDS OF THE SOUTHWEST

A guide to 165 birds of the Pacific Southwest. Many four-color illustrations. Stanford Univ. Press, \$3.50. (1/35)

Draper, Dr. George

INFANTILE PARALYSIS

A comprehensive and helpful discussion of this dreaded disease which is intended to educate, not to alarm the lay public. Appleton-Century, \$2(?). (1/35)

Duncan, E.

SCHUBERT

Revised by Eric Blom. (Master Musicians Series). Dutton, \$2. (1/35)

Engels, Frederick

LUDWIG FEUERBACH AND THE OUTCOME OF GERMAN CLASSICAL PHILOSOPHY

An exposition of Dialectical Materialism, the philosophy of Marxism. A new translation. Internat'l. Publishers, \$1.25. (1/10/35)

Fleg, Edmond

JESUS

The story of Jesus, as narrated to Fleg by the Wandering Jew, the paralytic to whom Jesus said "Rise, take up thy bed and walk." It is a message to Jew and Gentile, atheists, and believers of every creed. Dutton, \$3. (1/4/35)

FUTURE OF MONETARY POLICY

A report on international monetary problems by a group of the Royal Institute of International Affairs. Market: Everyone interested in international finance and economics. Oxford, \$4.50(?). (1/35)

Greenbie, Marjorie Barstow

THE ARTS OF LEISURE

Tells the average man how to enjoy life in his leisure hours. Gives detailed attention to the Arts of Solitude, the Arts of Social Life, and the Arts of Civilization. Author of *Personality*. Market: All adults interested in the problems of leisure, libraries. Falcon Press, \$2.50. (1/35)

Gregory, T. E.

THE GOLD STANDARD AND ITS FUTURE

New revised edition. Dutton, \$1.50. (1/14/35)

Griffis, William E.

CHINA'S STORY

New revised edition. Houghton, \$2.25. (1/8/35)

Hackett, Francis

FRANCIS THE FIRST

A brilliant biography of the great Renaissance monarch of France, by the author of *Henry VIII*. Market: All readers of distinguished biography, libraries. Doubleday, \$3. (1/4/35)

Hadden, J. Cuthbert

CHOPIN

Revised by Eric Blom. (Master Musicians Series.) Dutton, \$2. (1/35)

Helton, Roy

SOLD OUT TO THE FUTURE

Developed from a group of articles which caused a sensation when published in *Harper's Magazine* and broadcast over the radio, this attack on our "living in the future" is a revolutionary contribution to modern thought. Author of *Nitchey Tilley*. Harper, \$2.50. (1/2/35)

Holmes, Fred G.

TUBERCULOSIS

A manual for those who have, or think they have, tuberculosis. Tells how to select a good doctor, how to cooperate with him in treating the disease, etc. Appleton-Century, \$2. (1/35)

Johnston, Sir Reginald

CONFUCIANISM AND MODERN CHINA

An interpretation of Confucianism which shows the place it held in the ethics of old China and how it has been transformed by revolutionary and republican developments in modern China. Appleton-Century, \$3.50. (1/35)

Lamont, Corliss

THE ILLUSION OF IMMORTALITY

The author presents, in modern and scientific terms, the case against the idea of personal survival after death, and gives an affirmative philosophy of life which recognizes that there is no future existence for the individual. Market: Of especial interest to theological groups, libraries. John Day, \$2.50. (1/14/35)

Lenin, V. I.

MARX-ENGELS-MARXISM

Articles on the life and work of Karl Marx, of Frederick Engels, and on the principles of Marxism. Internat'l. Publishers, \$2. (1/10/35)

McCallum, J. D., ed.

THE COLLEGE OMNIBUS

An anthology of modern literature that represents every important trend and major type in modern letters. Market: Students and lovers of modern literature, libraries. Harcourt, \$3.75. (1/3/35)

McGrath, Edward F.

I WAS CONDEMNED TO THE CHAIR

The autobiography of a convict who spent twenty months in the old Sing Sing death house and later served "twenty to life" in Sing Sing, Dannemora and Comstock prisons at a time when penology was at its most evolutionary stage. Stokes, \$2.50. (1/10/35)

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McKay, Randle and Gerrard, J. R.
THE INTELLIGENCE GAME OF SPY CASES AND PROBLEMS

Problems of spies and how they won out. The reader can try to match his wits against master spies, solving the problems that they had to face to do their jobs safely and satisfactorily. Illustrated. Market: All who enjoy intelligence games and mental teasers. McBride, \$2. (1/35)

Meredith, Spencer B.
WHAT THE FIGURES MEAN

A simple guide to the understanding of a financial statement. Explains each item of a balance sheet so that any stockholder of a corporation can see "what the figures mean." Appleton-Century, \$1(?). (1/35)

Patterson, Annie W. **Mu**
SCHUMANN

Revised by Eric Blom. (Master Musicians Series.) Dutton, \$2. (1/35)

Pound, Arthur
GOLDEN EARTH

An account of the growth of land values in New York City, and particularly in Manhattan, from early colonial times down to the recent speculative era and crash. Illustrated. Author of *The Penns of Pennsylvania and England*, etc. Market: Everyone interested in New York history and in real estate, libraries. Macmillan, \$3. (1/35)

Queen, Stuart Alfred and others
SOCIAL ORGANIZATION AND DISORGANIZATION

A sociological study of social problems which especially emphasizes group disorganization, institutional decline, and the social maladjustment of individuals. Illustrated. Market: Sociology students, libraries. Crowell, \$3.50. (1/10/35)

Sears, Louis M.
A HISTORY OF AMERICAN FOREIGN RELATIONS

Revised and enlarged edition. Crowell, \$3.50. (1/10/35)

Stratton, S. Stephen **Mu**
MENDELSSOHN

Revised by Eric Blom. (Master Musicians Series.) Dutton, \$2. (1/35)

Tovey, D. F. **Mu**
CONCERT ANALYSIS: VOLS. 1 AND 2

This series, to be complete in five volumes, is made up of a collection of program notes which the author, Professor of Music at the University of Edinburgh, has written for his university concerts with the Reid Orchestra in Edinburgh. The first two volumes deal with symphonies and include lesser known works of both classical and post-classical composers. Oxford, each \$4.50(?). (1/35)

Villiers, Alan J.
THE LAST OF THE WINDSHIPS

The author of *The Sea in Ships and Grain Race* here presents a pictorial record of his two thrilling voyages by sail. Illustrated with 208 photographs. Market: All lovers of the sea and of sailing ships. Morrow, \$4. (1/3/35)

Werner, M. R.
PRIVILEGED CHARACTERS

Washington and Big Business are taken over the jumps in this history of current politics that begins with Warren G. Harding and ends with Charles Mitchell. Illustrated. Market: Everyone interested in the machinations of current politics. McBride, \$2.75. (1/35)

Williams, Dr. Henry Smith
DRUGS AGAINST MEN

A popular yet scientific discussion of drugs—what they are, how they affect our nervous system and blood stream, the relation of their regular use to our social and economic problems, etc. McBride, \$2. (1/35)

Wrong, George M. **Hi**
CANADA AND THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION: THE DISRUPTION OF THE FIRST BRITISH EMPIRE

Volume 3 of *The Rise and Fall of New France* traces the history of the eventful twenty years following 1763, out of which emerged two great federations, the Dominion of Canada and the United States of America. Market: History students, historians, libraries. Macmillan, \$5. (1/35)

Fiction

Aldrich, Darragh
RED HEADED SCHOOL MA'AM

The romance of glamorous, red-headed "Bricky" Faraday, mistress of a lonely schoolhouse in Minnesota's North Woods, about whom Lem Barington sensed some mystery. Penn, \$2. (1/35)

Andrews, Annulet
MELISSA STARKE: A NOVEL OF THE OLD SOUTH

A romance laid in the South during the transitional years immediately following the Civil War. Dutton, \$2.50. (1/9/35)

Aydelotte, Dora
LONG FURROWS

A novel of the homely incidents of life on a farm. Appleton-Century, \$2(?). (1/35)

Baldwin, Faith
AMERICAN FAMILY

The most ambitious novel to date of an author popular in the light fiction field. It is the story of the growth of an American family, and the adventures of various of its members, beginning in China in 1862 and moving on to upper New York State. Farrar & Rinehart, \$2. (1/3/35)

Barry, Charles
THE SHOT FROM THE DOOR

Scotland Yard comes through in this tale of murder and blackmailing in London. Dutton, \$2. (1/2/35)

Beach, Rex
WILD PASTURES

A novel of romance and swift adventure in the sparsely-documented cattle districts of modern western Florida. Farrar & Rinehart, \$2. (1/7/35)

Bolitho, Hector
THE HOUSE IN HALF MOON STREET

Short stories with varied settings in all parts of the world. Appleton-Century, \$2(?). (1/35)

Brand, Max
THE SEVEN OF DIAMONDS

A fast-shooting, hard-riding Western by the author of *The Outlaw*, etc. Dodd, Mead, \$2. (1/2/35)

Brown, Alice
THE WILLOUGHBY'S

This story of a clergyman and his family is told against a New England setting. Appleton-Century, \$2.50(?). (1/35)

Brown, Beatrice Curtis
THE SANCROFT SISTERS

The story of how three English sisters attempted to fulfill their lives after the war when they found themselves faced with personal, economic and social problems different from those encountered by women of preceding generations. Author of *Alas, Queen Anne*, etc. Putnam, \$2. (1/2/35)

Brown, Beth
LADY HOBBO

Story of the experiences that befell two women who set out across the country in a small rickety car, trying to escape from their unhappy pasts and from their unsatisfactory and useless lives in New York. Coward-McCann, \$2. (1/35)

Buck, Pearl S.
A HOUSE DIVIDED

Completes the trilogy begun with *The Good Earth* and *Sons*. Market: Everyone who read the previous books, everyone interested in modern China, libraries. John Day, \$2.50. (1/14/35)

Burr, Anna Robeson
THE BOTTOM OF THE MATTER

A delicate character novel, laid mainly in Florence, which solves the mystery in the life and personality of a deceased celebrity and discloses an appealing love story. Appleton-Century, \$2.50(?). (1/35)

Byrne, Donn
THE HOUND OF IRELAND

A posthumous collection of short stories by the popular Irish author. Appleton-Century, \$2. (1/35)

Carfrae, Elizabeth
SUNLIGHT ON THE HILLS

Friendship with a small boy who needed her and sacrifice brought love and a happiness undreamed of to a lovely London actress. Author of *Silver Magic*, etc. Putnam, \$2. (1/2/35)

Chamberlain, George Agnew
TWO ON SAFARI

The dramatic romance of a young man and a young woman who meet as strangers and go on a safari in Africa together. Bobbs-Merrill, \$2. (1/5/35)

Conner, Rearden
SALUTE TO APHRODITE

A realistic novel of Irish rural life, described in all its beauty, charm and sordidness. Author of *Shake Hands With the Devil*. Market: Those who enjoyed Conner's previous book, those who like strong Irish novels, libraries. Bobbs-Merrill, \$2.50. (1/5/35)

DESTINY'S MAN

A dramatic and provocative story about a young Hungarian whose actions, speech and quiet presence caused untold political turmoil and hysteria in Europe. By the anonymous author of *Gabriel Over the White House*. Farrar & Rinehart, \$2.50. (1/10/35)

Doner, Mary Frances
LET'S BURN OUR BRIDGES

A light romance. Biddy Worden and her husband decide to burn their bridges via the divorce court and try new marriages. King, \$2. (1/2/35)

Dunning, Katherine
THE SPRING BEGINS

This emotional drama of three women who earn their own bread is laid against the idyllic background of a great country estate in England. Dutton, \$2.50. (1/3/35)

Eliot, Ethel Cook**HER SOUL TO KEEP**

When her twenty-year-old adopted daughter Jane found herself in an embarrassing and compromising situation, Laura Rue, in her reactions to the predicament and in her handling of her three children, proved herself a woman of sterling qualities and great understanding. Macmillan, \$2. (1/35)

Evarts, Hal G.**WOLF DOG**

Adventure and romance in the high country of Montana and Wyoming with Park Catlin and his wolf dog, Chief. Doubleday, \$2. (1/4/35)

Fisher, Vardis**WE ARE BETRAYED**

The third novel in the distinguished tetralogy of which *In Tragic Life and Passions*, *Spin the Plot* were the first two. It concerns Vidar's married life, war experience, and years as a graduate student teacher. Doubleday, \$2. (1/4/35)

Fitzsimmons, Cortland**CRIMSON ICE**

Dick Bowers solves the strange murder of an ice hockey player. Author of *No Witness*, *Death on the Diamond*, etc. Stokes, \$2. (1/10/35)

Guiraldes, Ricardo**DON SEGUNDO SOMBRA; SHADOWS ON THE PAMPAS**

A classic of the Argentine—a colorful story of gauchos in the prairie hinterlands of South America. Illustrated by Howard Willard. Translated by Harriet de Onis. Introduction by Waldo Frank. Farrar & Rinehart, \$2.50. (1/14/35)

Herrman, Louis J.**IN THE SEALED CAVE**

The discovery of an unpublished journal of the last voyage of that great sailor, Lemuel Gulliver, provides the framework for an adventurous scientific fantasy. Appleton-Century, \$2 (?). (1/35)

Kendrake, Carleton**THE CLEW OF THE FORGOTTEN MURDER**

A murder mystery starring a new super-leuth, Sidney Griff. Morrow, \$2. (1/2/35)

Knittel, John**VIA MALA**

The story of the Lauretz family who were ruled by Jonas Lauretz, a tyrant and drunkard who brought poverty and despair on his family and death on himself. Stokes, \$2.50. (1/2/35)

McCord, Joseph**DAWNS DELAYED**

A storm at sea brought romance into the life of Ardis Levering who lived in a small town on the eastern coast. Author of *Silver Linings*, etc. Macrae-Smith, \$2. (1/14/35)

Mann, E. B.**THIRSTY RANGE**

Lary Day, innocently convicted of murder, escapes and gets embroiled in a desperate fight with thieves and cattle rustlers. Author of *Gambler Man*, etc. Morrow, \$2. (1/2/35)

Mason, Van Wyck**THE BUDAPEST PARADE MURDERS**

Captain Hugh North of the U. S. Army Intelligence takes over the interests of America when the leader of a world-wide peace league is murdered during a great international arms conference in Budapest. Crime Club selection for January. Doubleday, \$2. (1/4/35)

Mercein, Eleanor (Mrs. Kelly)**SOUNDING HARBORS**

A group of short stories laid on the Dalmatian coast of Yugoslavia, by the author of *Basquerie*. Illustrated. Market: Short story fans, readers of Adamic's *The Native's Return*, Mercein enthusiasts, libraries. Harper, \$2.50. (1/2/35)

Merrel, Concordia**LOVE'S HAZARD**

The romance of Lynn Maynard who fell head over heels in love with Larry Gresham but didn't know that he was only paying her attention on a dare. Doubleday, \$2. (1/4/35)

Norris, Kathleen**WOMAN IN LOVE**

The dramatic and emotional story of a young girl's happiness and unhappiness in love and marriage. Author of *Maiden Voyage*, etc. Market: Romance readers, Norris fans, libraries. Doubleday, \$2. (1/4/35)

Peel, Doris**AUNT MARGOT AND OTHER STORIES**

Short stories by the author of *Children of the Wind* and *Five on Parade*. Many of the stories deal with the emotions of childhood. Houghton, \$2. (1/8/35)

Peisson, Edouard**OUTWARD BOUND FROM LIVERPOOL**

An exciting novel about the transatlantic maiden voyage of a luxurious liner whose captain and officers were desperately trying to break the speed record and capture the supremacy of the Atlantic, despite fog, darkness and ice. Stokes, \$2. (1/2/35)

Pirandello, Luigi**BETTER THINK TWICE ABOUT IT**

A collection of short stories by the recent winner of the Nobel Prize. Market: All readers of distinguished fiction, short story enthusiasts, libraries. Dutton, \$3. (1/7/35)

Pirandello, Luigi**THE OUTCAST**

New edition. Dutton, \$1. (1/13/35)

Raine, William MacLeod**SQUARE-SHOOTER**

A tale of western adventure. Houghton, \$2. (1/8/35)

Rhode, John**POISON FOR ONE**

A Dr. Priestley mystery centering around the mysterious death of Sir Gerald Uppingham, famous financier. Dodd, Mead, \$2. (1/2/35)

Shippey, Lee**WHERE NOTHING EVER HAPPENS**

Sketches of life in a small California town, written by a popular Los Angeles columnist. Market: Those who enjoyed Howe's *The Story of a Country Town*. Houghton, \$2. (1/8/35)

Snow, Charles H.**SIX-GUNS OF SANDOVAL**

Excitement and romance followed fast on the heels of the tall stranger who came to Lone Star Ranch seeking shelter for the night from its owner Señor Brad. Author of *The Sheriff of Chispa Loma*, etc. Macrae-Smith, \$2. (1/14/35)

Steele, James**THE CONVEYOR**

A novel about Ford workers of Detroit. Internat'l. Publishers, \$2. (1/5/35)

Stong, Phil**WEEK-END**

A story of a week-end houseparty in Connecticut which swiftly and inevitably turns out to be one of the decisive points in the lives of almost all the guests. Author of *State Fair*, *Stranger's Return*, etc. Market: Phil Stong fans—although this is distinctly different from his earlier novels, libraries. Harcourt, \$2. (1/3/35)

Thayer, Lee**DEAD STORAGE**

A murder mystery laid in New York City, by the author of *The Second Bullet*, etc. Dodd, Mead, \$2. (1/2/35)

Van der Post, Laurens**IN A PROVINCE**

A novel of the class struggle in South Africa where Burgess, a young organizer, is trying to build up the Union of African Workers, a difficult task with racial obstacles. Market: Fiction readers interested in the social and economic scene. Coward-McCann, \$2.50. (1/35)

Van Doren, Mark**THE TRANSIENTS**

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Weston, Harold**BANQUET FOR FURIES**

Dramatic story of a woman who imposed her strong and perverse will upon everyone about her to her own ultimate undoing. Coward-McCann, \$2.50. (1/35)

Wilder, Thornton**HEAVEN'S MY DESTINATION**

A story of a twentieth century Don Quixote by the author of *The Bridge of San Luis Rey*. Market: Readers of distinguished fiction, Thornton Wilder admirers, libraries. Harper, \$2.50. (1/2/35)

Reprints**Alexander, Grand Duke****ALWAYS A GRAND DUKE**

Garden City Pub. Co., \$1. (1/14/35)

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Bottoms, Phyllis**THE ADVANCES OF HARRIET**

Burt, 75c. (1/10/35)

Brand, Max**TIMBAL GULCH TRAIL**

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Burgess, GelettTWO O'CLOCK COURAGE
Burt, 75c. (1/10/35)**Burnett, W. R.**DARK HAZARD
Burt, 75c. (1/10/35)**Dell, Ethel M.**THE DESIRE OF HIS LIFE
Burt, 75c. (1/10/35)**Dreiser, Theodore**THE GENIUS
Garden City Pub. Co., \$1. (1/14/35)**Dryden, John**POEMS
(Everyman's Library, no. 910.) Dutton,
90c. (1/35)**Grey, Vivian**LADY OF MY HEART: A LOVE STORY
Chelsea House, 75c. (1/1/35)**Kant, Immanuel**CRITIQUE OF PURE REASON
(Everyman's Library, no. 909.) Dutton,
90c. (1/35)**Heine, Heinrich**PROSE AND POETRY
(Everyman's Library, no. 911.) Dutton,
90c. (1/35)**Maupassant, Guy de**SHORT STORIES
(Everyman's Library, no. 907.) Dutton,
90c. (1/35)**Shchedrin, N.**THE GOLLOVYOV FAMILY
(Everyman's Library, no. 908.) Dutton,
90c. (1/35)**Thornton, J. C., ed.**TABLE TALK
(Everyman's Library, no. 906.) Dutton,
90c. (1/35)**Wees, Frances Shelley**HONEYMOON MOUNTAIN
Burt, 75c. (1/10/35)**Postponements, Price Changes****Baum, Vicki**MEN NEVER KNOW
Doubleday, \$2. (3/8/35, postponed from
12/5/34)**De La Roche, Mazo**BESIDE A NORMAN TOWER
Little, Brown, \$2.50. (12/3/34, postponed from
11/23/34)**FINANCIAL REPORTS FOR COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES**Univ. of Chic. Press, \$2. (1/35, postponed from
12/3/34)**Laver, James**BACKGROUND FOR VENUS
Knopf, \$2.50. (1/7/35, postponed from
12/3/34)**Mead, George H.**MIND, SELF, AND SOCIETY
Univ. of Chic. Press, \$5. (1/35, postponed from
12/3/34)**Pitkin, Walter B.**CAPITALISM CARRIES ON: THE AMERICAN WAY
Whittlesey House, \$1.75. (1/14/35, postponed from
11/34)**Relationships Between School and Public Libraries**

TO ESTABLISH a profitable relationship with the Public Library, a personal contact goes far. The beginning of the very delightful cooperation with our Branch Library was an exhibit of dolls dressed as book characters. It was suggested that the dolls be taken to the Branch Library near the school where the public might enjoy them. The librarian of the Children's Room was more than glad to accept our offering and it was displayed for a week or so, receiving a great deal of adult attention also. The next year the Art Department correlated with the Library in an exhibit of Records from earliest times. The Main Library asked to have this for their Children's Room after it had been shown at the Branch.

Now, from time to time, some of the youngsters' efforts such as decorated book reviews, models of subjects taken from books or pictures copied from books, are loaned to the Public Library. Our correlation with the Public Library each year at the time of Children's Book Week is an established fact and proves a gala occasion. These exhibits of course take the children to the Library, very often their parents accompanying them. It may be an introduction for both child and parent.

If we develop something we think justifies being shown, we ask the librarian if she would like it and on the other hand, if she desires something special, she feels free to ask us to assist her. By these means the public librarian becomes familiar with the school curriculum and we find her always glad to arrange material for any demands we may have. Collections of books are available for a limited time upon request and she is always glad to find pictures for us.

During these difficult times, when there has been no money for new books in the schools, our boys and girls brought literally armful of them from the branch library to school. Here in the library and the literature room, they were used to such an advantage that our upper grades were quite familiar with these new books, even though our own library had none of them.

The Story Hour at the public library is advertised through the school library and often we assist them in tracing lost books. Our instruction in the use of library tools facilitates the use of the material in the public library with the result that the youngsters feel very much at home there.

We must realize that the life of the child in the Elementary School is short and if by pleasant and helpful con-

tact we can establish a bond between him and the Public Library to carry into his later years, we have made at least a start in the right direction.

—MARY LOUISE FITTS
Librarian, Longfellow School,
Detroit, Michigan

Peabody Library School

Under the direction of Miss Irene Doyle, professor of cataloging and classification, the Lebanon (Tenn.) High School Library was completely prepared for the shelves by the Peabody Library School students in their book selection, records and methods, and cataloging and classification classes. The project was undertaken in cooperation with Miss Martha Parks, state supervisor of school libraries in Tennessee.

Three of the Peabody Contributions to Librarianship have been issued since the first of September. They are: "History of School Libraries in the South," by Margaret Rufsvold; "Periodical Checklist for a Teachers College Library," by J. I. Copeland; and "Non-Professional Library Instruction in Teachers Colleges," by Mabel Harris.

Free and Inexpensive Material

School And County Library Cooperation. Ed. by Edith A. Lathrop. A compilation of articles written by librarians. Pamphlet No. 11. United States Department of the Interior, Office of Education, Washington, D. C. Price 10c.

Study Of Rural School Library Practices And Services. By Edith A. Lathrop. Study made by the Office of Education in cooperation with the Carnegie Corporation and the A.L.A. United States Department of the Interior, Office of Education, Washington, D. C. Supply limited. Single copies free.

Indian Design Series. Denver Art Museum, 1300 Logan St., Denver, Colorado. Series made up of plates, of several sizes, of designs and design elements from many kinds of Indian art. Series prepared especially for use in schools and libraries, recommended by the A.L.A. Price list sent on request.

Calendar Of Events

December 27-29—American Library Association, Midwinter meeting, Chicago, Ill. Headquarters at Knickerbocker Hotel.

May 20-29, 1935—International Congress, Madrid, Spain.

June 24-29, 1935—American Library Association, fifty-seventh annual conference at Denver, Colorado. Headquarters at Cosmopolitan Hotel.

LIBRARY PURCHASING GUIDE

A Classified Directory of Supplies for Libraries and Schools

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